



Nomination of Hill Forts of Rajasthan for inclusion on World Heritage List



श्री किरतिवहार जैन मंदिर, पटना
 स्तम्भों पर जैन देवताओं की मूर्तियाँ हैं।
 स्तम्भों की ऊँचाई १० मीटर है।
 स्तम्भों की चौड़ाई २ मीटर है।
 स्तम्भों की लंबाई ३ मीटर है।
 स्तम्भों की गहराई २ मीटर है।

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2a. Description of Property

Kumbhalgarh



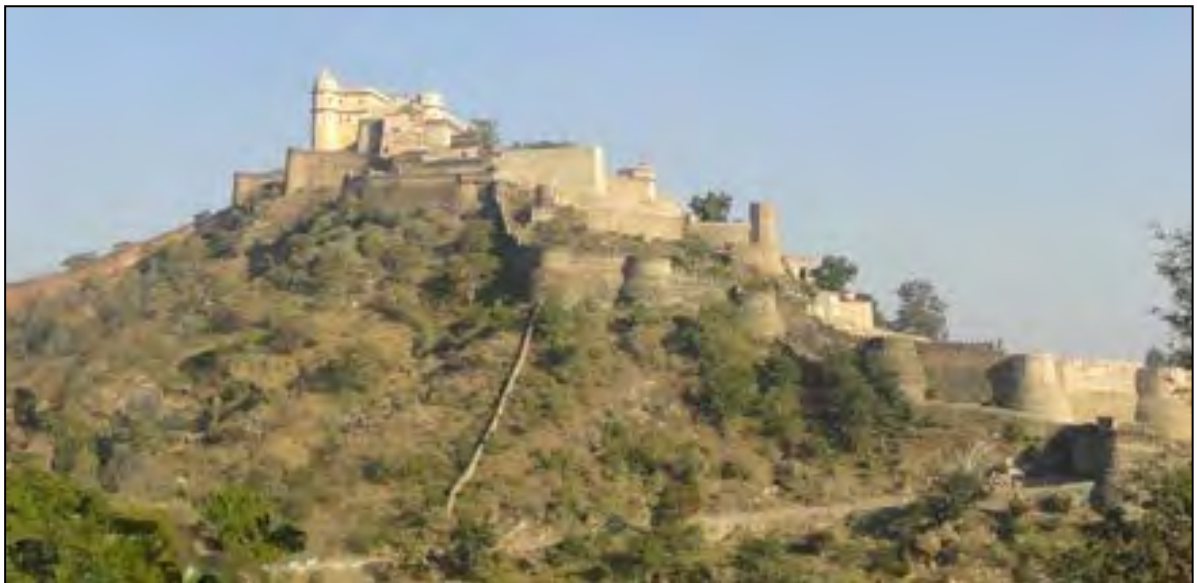
KUMBHALGARH

SUMMARY

Kumbhalgarh Fort in district Rajsamand, on the borders of Mewar and Marwar is amongst one of the largest forts of the country. Situated on a hill peak of the Aravalli range, at an altitude of about 1100 mts and surrounded by the vast Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary, the fort has a commanding view of the Aravallis to the east, south and west, and part of Marwar's desert terrain to its north west.

The fort was primarily built by Rana Kumbha in 1443-1458 AD covering an area of 11 sq km by providing fort walls and bastions. The fort is approached through a series of protective walls and defensive fortifications of successive battlements and bastions enclosing several nearby hillocks, through a narrow valley that winds up to the south of the Kelwara Village through the hilly terrain.

Within the high and wide fortification walls and formidable bastions were built a palace, several temples, stables for horses and other buildings, by the architect Mandana as also prescribed in his 15th century texts. The main habitation area of the fort was further secured through, seven fortified gate. The fortifications are most unique said to be the widest in India and 3rd largest in the world moving along the natural contours. This fort is considered a stupendous monument of military and constructive genius of Maharana Kumbha.



View of Kumbhalgarh Fort

2a. Description of Property
KUMBHALGARH

● **Site context**

Kumbhalgarh Fort in district Rajsamand, on the borders of Mewar and Marwar is amongst one of the largest forts of the country. Situated on a hill peak of the Aravalli range, at an altitude of about 1100 mts and surrounded by the vast Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary, the fort has a commanding view of the Aravallis to the east, south and west, and part of Marwar's desert terrain to its north west. The sanctuary covers an area of 578 sq kms and is home to a very large variety of wild life, that include wolf, leopard, sloth bear, hyena, jackal, jungle cat, sambhar, nilgai, chaisingh (the four horned antelope), chinkara and hare, red spur owls, parakeets, golden oriole, grey pigeons, bulbul, dove and white breasted kingfisher some of which are highly endangered species. This fort historically commanded the pass between the kingdoms of Mewar to the east and Marwar to the west in the state of Rajasthan.



The Kumbhalgarh Fort surrounded by the vast sanctuary as viewed on approach from the Halla Pol

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

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● Site Planning

The fort was primarily built by Rana Kumbha in 1443-1458 AD covering an area of 11 sq km by providing fort walls and bastions. The fort is approached through a series of protective walls and defensive fortifications of successive battlements and bastions enclosing several nearby hillocks, through a narrow valley that winds up to the south of the Kelwara Village through the hilly terrain. Within the high and wide fortification walls and formidable bastions were built a palace, several temples, stables for horses and other buildings, by the architect Mandana as also prescribed in his 15th century texts. Mandana was one of Kumbha's chief architects and wrote his own treatise 'Rajavallabha' and is believed to have put some of his prescriptions into practice in this fort. (Tillotson, 1999)



Badal Mahal and Kartar Garh located at the highest terrain with many levels of fort walls and bastions securing the King's palace

The main habitation area of the fort was further secured through, seven fortified gates named Aret Pol, Halla Pol, Hanuman Pol, Ram Pol, Vijay Pol, Nimboo Pol and Bhairon Pol. Currently, 5 are part of the nominated property while the Halla Pol falls in the buffer zone. The first barrier gate in the buffer zone is Halla Pol, followed by Hanuman Pol, Ram Pol and Vijay Pol as the gates within the property that provided entrance to the main fort. From Aret Pol near Kelwara village (outside buffer zone) one has to come down to a natural stream called Odawala and after some distance, there comes the second gateway Halla pol. It is called so because up to this point invading Mughal forces

of Akbar could reach after the sack of Chittor in 1567 AD. It appears that Ram Pol, which leads to the palatial complex on the top of the hill through Bhairon Pol, Nimboo Pol, Chaugan Pol and Pagda Pol, was used by the ruling class while Vijay Pol, about 300m east of Ram Pol leading to Jaina temples, Baan Devri, Golera group of temples and other residential complex, was used as general entry in to the fort. The other gate on the eastern side on the fort wall, Danibhatta connects to the Marwar region. The name of this gate has its own significance as it is believed that here donation/tax was levied for entering Mewar. Besides, there are a number of small entrances meant for emergency entry or exit known as *bari*. In-between the Nimboo Pol (gate of lemon trees) to Chaugan Pol, there is a bastion called Tara Burj as a viewing post. Near the Nimboo poll is the Top Khana that housed the cannon.



View of fort wall and temples from Kartar Garh

The ruler's palace was situated within an inner fort called – Kartar- Garh enclosing structures like Kumbha Palace, Badal Mahal and Tara Burj, some added or renovated by Rana Kumbha's successors including Maharana Fateh Singh (1884 – 1930 AD). The ingenious water systems in the fort can be observed in the lower reaches that were provided with a number of water tanks and reservoirs. Kumbhalgarh has several temples, one of the most important, stands at the entrance a temple of the goddess Chamunda. Behind it is the shrine to the Mer ruler whom Kumbha conquered and nearby, a beautiful *chhatri* of the ruling family, with pillars and domes intact. On entering Ram Pol, there is a group of temples on either side of the pathway, i.e., Ganesha and Charbhuj temples on the left side and *yajna-vedi* group on the right side followed by four other temples, i.e., Neelkantha Mahadeva, Parsvanatha, Kheda Devi and other ruined temples. The temples such as Neelkantha Mahadev temple, Kumbhaswami temple and Mamadeo temple were built during Rana Kumbha's

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

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period in the 15th century and are representative of the trabeate stone construction and carving in local stone. A little distance away is, Jaina temples, Golera group of temples, Bawan Devri, etc. A few heaps of the architectural members exist within the Fort complex.

Kumbhalgarh presents an excellent example of a hill fort that is meticulously planned as per prescribed 15th century texts, a site where Rana Kumbha and his architect experimented with all aspects of hill fort planning and architecture to achieve a perfect form. First of all, the siting of the fort is entirely unique, on a hill surrounded by concentric hills and valleys on all sides thus making the fort inaccessible and not immediately visible to the enemy. Historical evidence of remains from 2nd – 15th century AD and narration of historic events prove that earlier Sisodia rulers and dynasties prior to them were well familiar with the potential of this site. Sisodias had earlier used this location for refugee during wartime in Chittor. However it was only in 15th century AD that Rana Kumbha exploited this site to its full potential to design a fort that served as an ideal refuge for later Sisodia rulers including the legendary Rana Pratap when he was fighting Emperor Akbar.



Kartar Garh at the crown of the hill and other structures at lower levels as viewed from the wide ramparts of the fort wall

The fortifications are most unique said to be the widest in India and 3rd largest in the world moving along the natural contours. As per fort planning guidelines, the rulers enclosure i.e. Kartar-Garh is located on the highest terrain and approached by a series of gate to the final palace of Rana Kumbha. Currently fourteen water structures are present on site but there may have been more catchments across the site historically. The settlements historically too would have been further down in the valley near Bhil village with agricultural fields and orchards that are still in function. This fort is considered a stupendous monument of military and constructive genius of Maharana Kumbha.

● Views from and to site



KUMBHALGARH FORT: Topographic Map showing viewpoints of and from the fort



View 1: View of fort and hills in buffer zone from Badal Mahal



View 2: View from fort wall looking into the buffer zone at eastern end



View 3: Panoramic View from a point on the fort wall looking towards Badal mahal

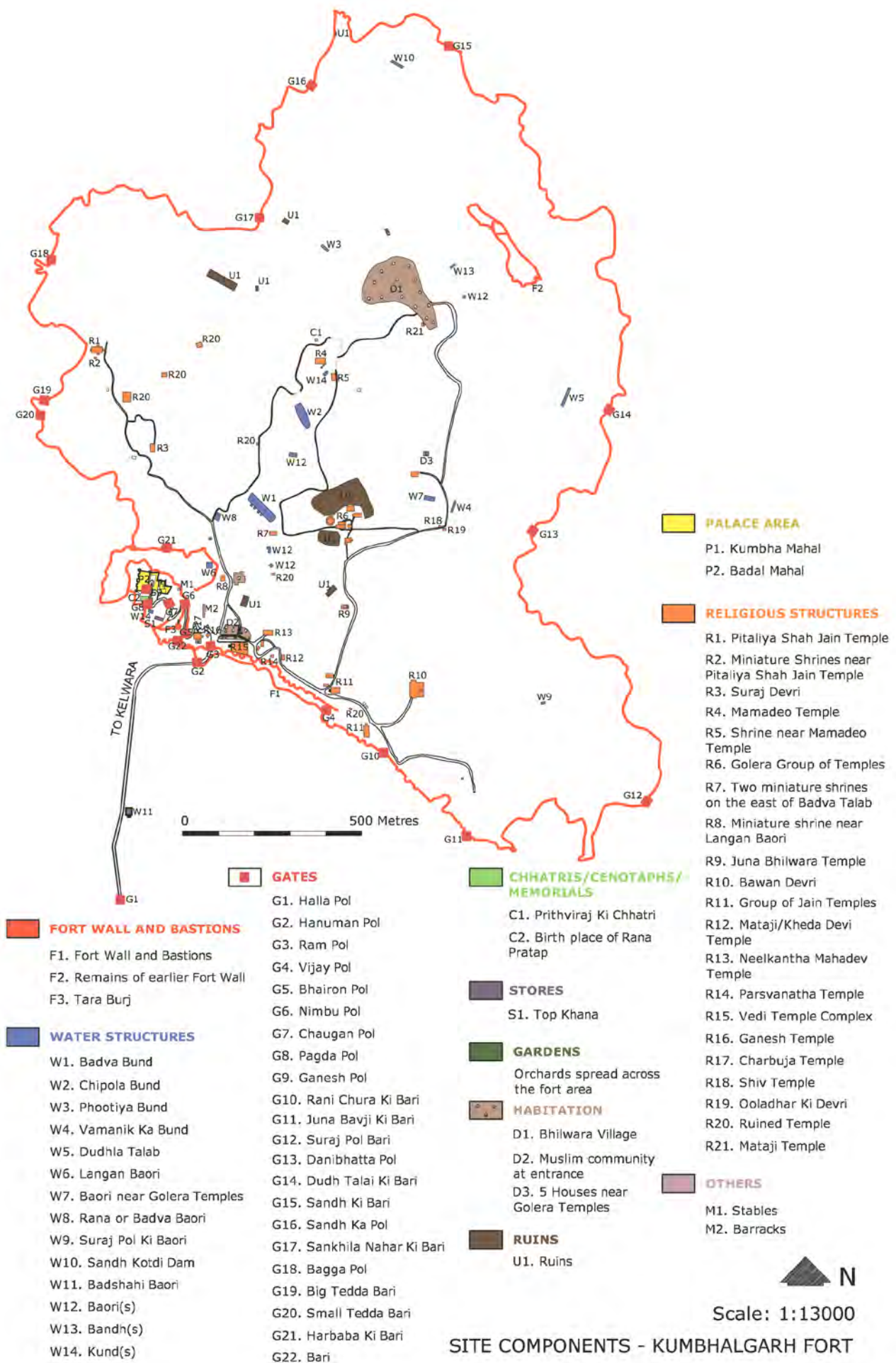


View 4: Panoramic view of the fort from the approach road

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

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FORT WALLS & BASTIONS

■ Fort Walls and Bastions as marked on the plan (F1) and old fort wall (F2)

- **Period of construction** Pre 15th century AD / 1443-1458 AD **Patron** Mauryas/Guhilas/
Usage defense Sisodias/ Rana Kumbha



View of the fortification and bastions following the natural contours of the hill



Inner view of the fort wall showing the merlons



The D shaped bastions almost as high as the walls with a single storey, have a strong talus that is nearly vertical along most of its lower part and then abruptly comes to an end. This form of talus prevented the tower from being taken by escalade (Nossov, 2006, 19)

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

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- **Architectural form and details**

The fort walls come to around 14 kms in length, with minor differences due to the undulated surface. The massiveness of the rampart is remarkable with its numerous huge bastions its width at the top level varies from 3 to 5 mts. The formidable bastions in the battlemented wall of fortifications are peculiar in shape and are so built that the enemy cannot scale them by means of ladders. On the exterior face of the wall between Ram Pol and Vijay Pol, there are three stone idols heads fixed in the wall (it is said that during the invasions of the Mughals, three women of Mali caste showed the secret entrance to the enemies. As a measure of punishment, these women were bricked alive in the walls of the fort and three stone heads were put on to demonstrate the severe treatment meted out to the traitors of Mewar.

Few remains from the 2nd century fort walls exist and more research is required on these.

- **Construction Materials**

Random rubble and brick masonry laid in lime mortar, lime plastered in certain portions

- **Tara Burj (F3)**

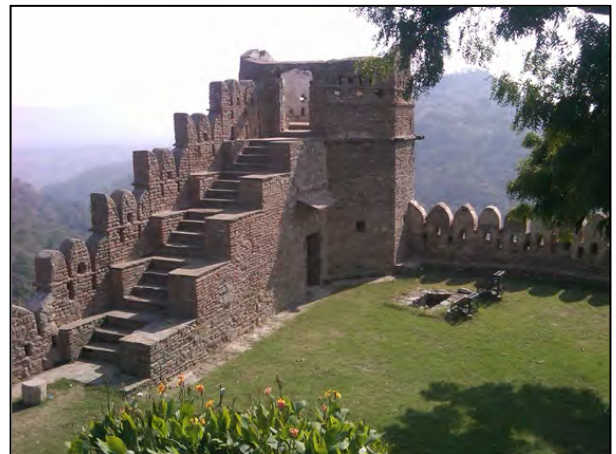
- **Period of construction** mid 15th century AD

Patron Prithviraj

Usage defense



Exterior view of Tara Burj



Tara Burj

- **Architectural form and details**

In-between the Nimboo Pol to Chaugan Pol, there is a bastion called Tara Burj. Used as a watch post from the fort it is flanked by stepped masonry walls typical of 15th century architecture of Kumbha's period.

- **Construction Materials**

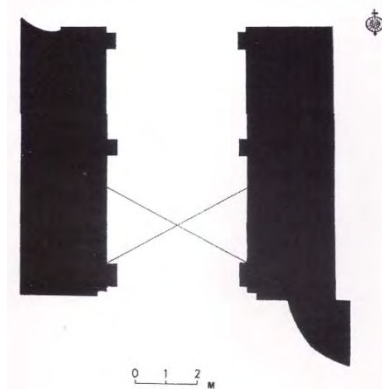
Random rubble and brick masonry laid in lime mortar, lime plastered in certain portions.

GATES

■ Halla Pol (G1)

- **Period of construction** 1443-1458 AD
- Usage** entrance gateway

Patron Rana Kumbha



Plan – Halla Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Halla Pol

● Architectural form and details

Halla Pol is the second access gateway to Kumbhalgarh (the first one Aret Pol is beyond the buffer zone at a distance of more than 1 km. The invading Mughal forces of Akbar, after the sack of Chittor in 1567 AD, could reach only up to this point. The guards of this gate made the other guards alert by making a loud call/noise of caution, hence the name 'Halla'. The zig-zag turning of this gate also makes it safer from defense point of view. It has adequate rooms for the guards on both the sides, which are now in ruins.

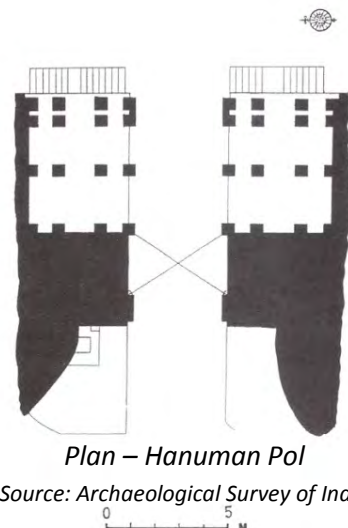
● Construction materials

Random rubble and brick masonry.

■ Hanuman Pol (G2)

- **Period of construction** 1443-1458 AD
- Usage** entrance gateway

Patron Rana Kumbha



Plan – Hanuman Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Hanuman Pol

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

● Architectural form and details

At a distance of about half a kilometre from Halla Pol is Hanuman Pol, marking the entrance into the fort. This arched opening gate is flanked on either side by an open room for the guards. It has an arched opening with octagonal bastions at the sides followed by fort walls along the hillcrest. The arched opening has wooden gates topped by battlements having *kanguras*. An idol of Hanuman was brought by Maharana Kumbha from Mandor and installed in front of the gate VS 1515 (1458 AD), which still exists here. This idol was brought to Kumbhalgarh by Rana Kumbha after his own successful siege of Nagaur.

● Construction materials

Ashlar dressed stone masonry with decorative stone brackets.

■ Ram Pol (G3)

● Period of construction

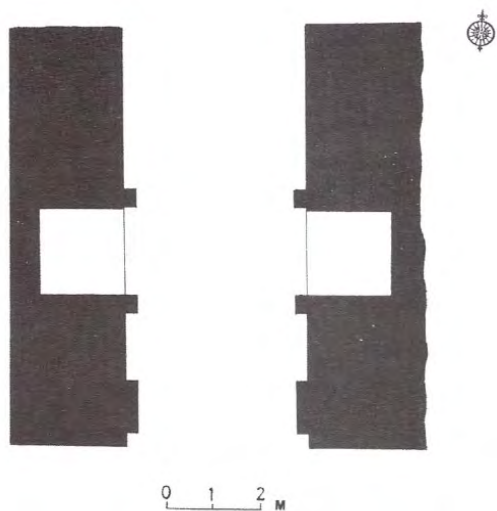
1443-1458 AD

Patron

Rana Kumbha

Usage

entrance gateway for royals but now used as main entrance



Plan – Ram Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Ram Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India

● Architectural form and details

A little ahead of the Hanuman Pol is the Ram Pol, as the royal entrance gate. At present, it functions as the main entry in to the fort. This gate has an arched opening with bastions on either side and is topped by battlements and *kanguras*. It has on either side small chambers/cells for guards and currently works as the main entry to the complex.

● Construction materials

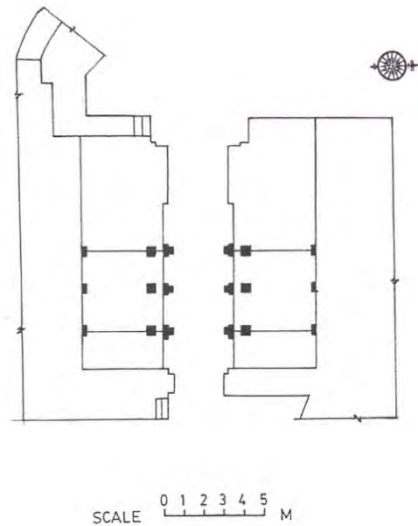
Dressed stone masonry with ornate stone brackets.

■ **Vijay Pol (G4)**

● **Period of construction** 1443-1458 AD

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage entrance gateway for commoners



Plan – Vijay Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Ram Pol

Source: Dorje and Dimri 2008

● **Architectural form and details**

Beyond Ram Pol a passage leads to the east along the fort wall to a distance of about 300 m to reach Vijay Pol. It is a doubled-storied gate flanked by rooms on either side. This gate was used by common public residing in the fort, and few ruins of residential houses can be seen at a number of places in the north-eastern area.

● **Construction materials**

Random rubble masonry with lime plaster.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

■ Aret Pol (G5)

● **Period of construction** 1443-1458 AD

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage entrance gateway for commoners



Aret Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India

● **Architectural form and details**

This is the first entrance gate to the settlement. It is a doubled-storied gate flanked by rooms on either side. This gate was used by common public residing in the fort, and few ruins of residential houses can be seen at a number of places in the north-eastern area.

● **Construction materials**

Random rubble masonry with lime plaster.

■ Other gateways

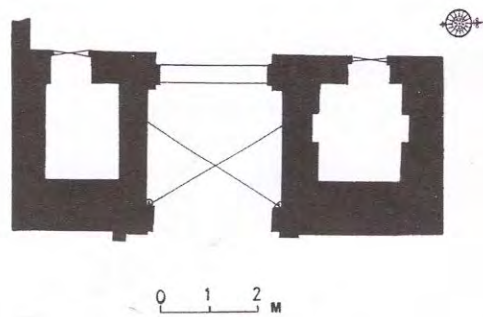
Several other gateways (*pol/s*) and smaller entries (*baris*) are present at intervals in the fort walls. The other gates to inner enclosure of Kartar Garh are Bhairon Pol followed by Nimboo Pol, Chaugan Pol, Pagda Pol and Ganesh pol. Ganesh Pol is the main entrance to Badal Mahal. All these gates except Ganesh Pol are double storeyed having guardrooms on either side. The other gates are Bagga Pol and Sand Ka Gate

- **Period of construction** 1443-1458 AD **Patron** Rana Kumbha
- Usage** entry/exit point of fort

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

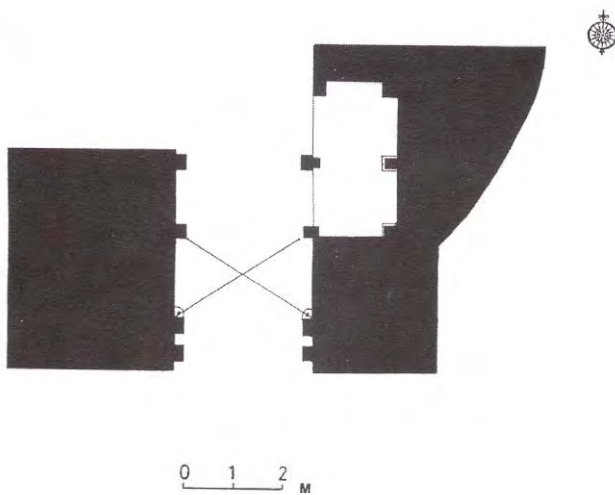
2.76



Plan - Bhairon Pol (G5)
Source: Dorje and Dimri 2008



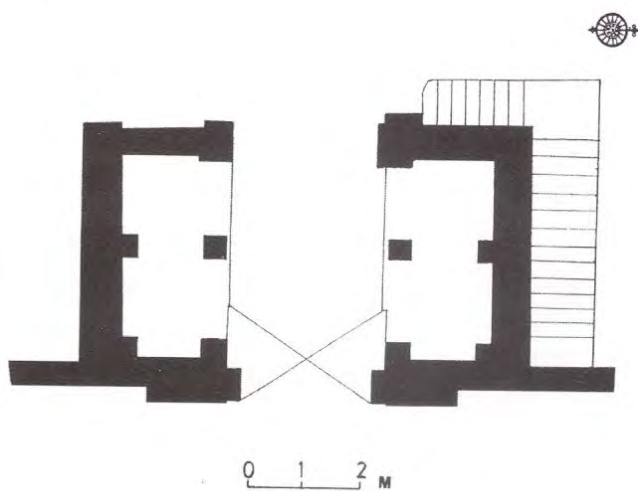
Bhairon Pol



Plan- Nimboo Pol
Source: Dorje and Dimri 2008



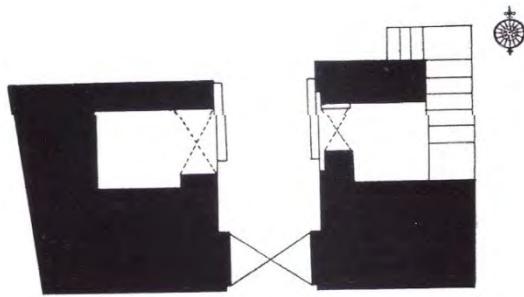
Nimboo Pol



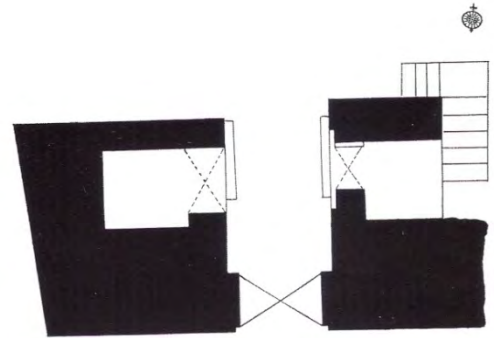
Plan - Chaugan Pol (G7)
Source: Dorje and Dimri 2008



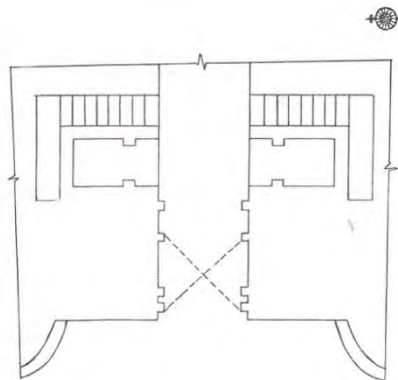
Chaugan Pol



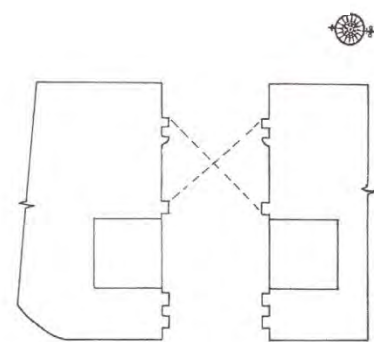
0 1 2 METRES
Plan - Pagda Pol (G8)



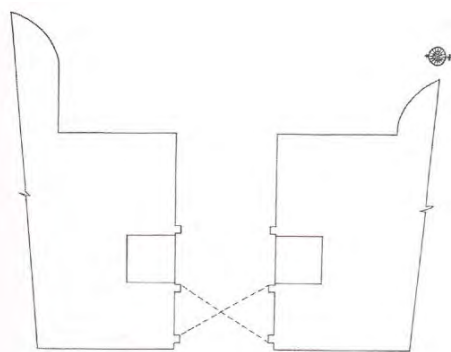
0 5 10 M
Plan - Ganesh Pol (G9)



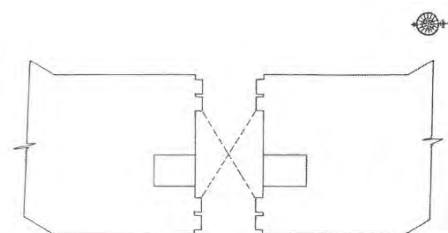
0 1 2 3 4 5 M
Plan - Danibhatta Pol (G13)



0 1 2 3 M
Plan - Sand Ka Pol (G16)



0 1 2 3 4 5 M
Plan - Bagga Pol (G18)



0 1 2 3 4 5 M
Plan - Bari (G22)

All PLANS

Source: Archaeological Survey of India &
Dorje and Dimri, 2008

● Architectural form and details

All gates and openings were built during Kumbha's period and reflect the trabeate stone construction and styles of 15th century Mewar.

● Construction materials

Random rubble stone masonry with plaster, with few gates in dressed ashlar masonry.

2a. Description of Property
KUMBHALGARH

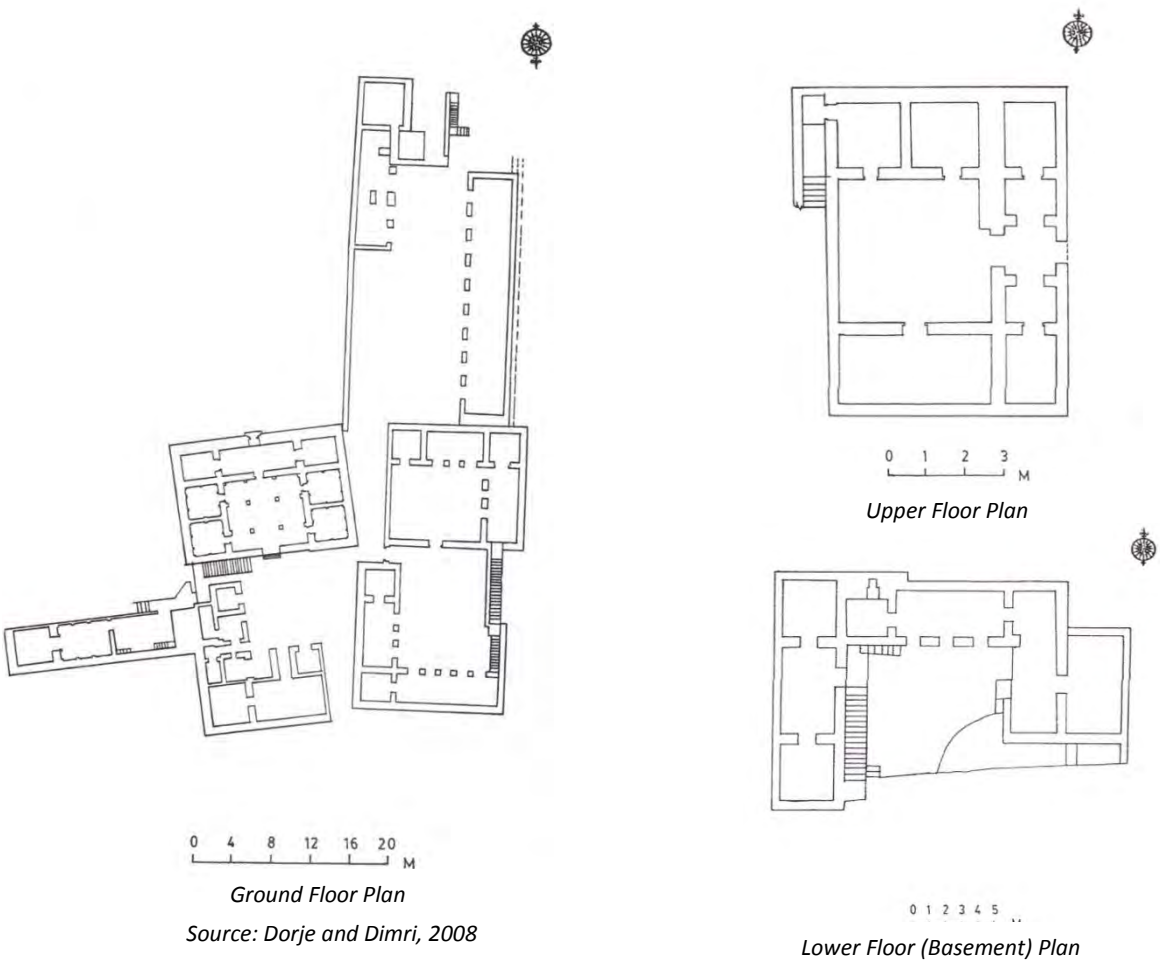
PALACE AREA



In the palace complex at the top of the hill is the 'Kartar Garh' that houses three main structures: Kumbha Mahal, Badal Mahal and birth place of Rana Pratap with other attached structures

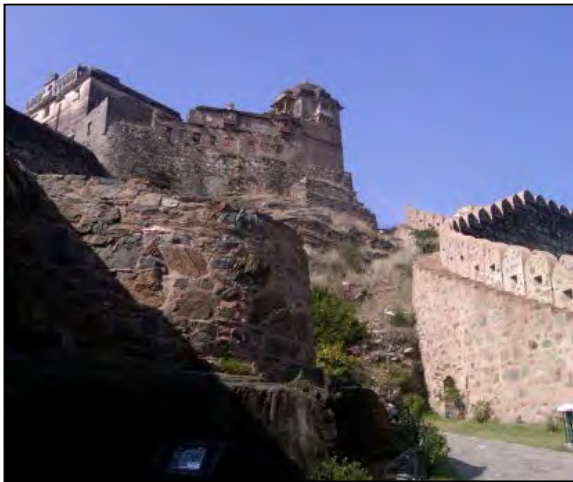
■ Kumbha Mahal (P1)

- **Period of construction** 1443-1468 AD **Patron** Rana Kumbha
- Usage** Palace area with men's and women's apartment



● Spatial Planning

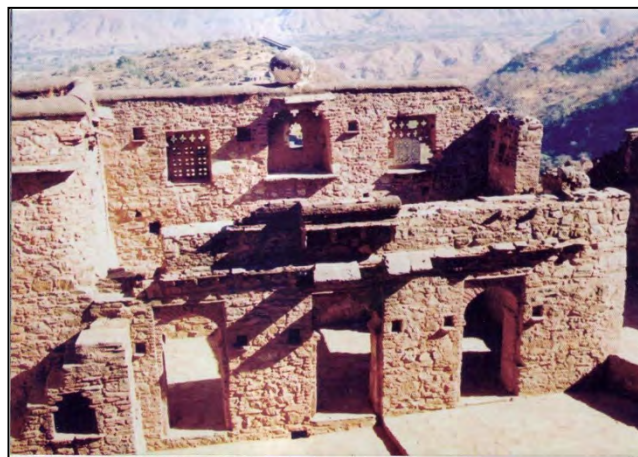
It is a two-storied structure with an additional basement level. The lower floor consists of a rectangular hall with small chambers on either side approached through masonry stairs, while the upper floors have two rooms, a corridor in the middle and open space in front. The rooms have windows or *jharokas* of carved stones. The location of the palace is such that one can easily view the entire fort from here. In the front, there are a number of rooms and a courtyard in the centre. There is another two storeyed building in between the Kumbha Palace and Badal Mahal. It comprises of chambers and a hall enclosed in the front at ground floor and an open courtyard enclosed by side rooms at the top floor. One of the rooms on the ground floor is being used as a shrine dedicated to Nav Durga. The royal kitchen and the toilet are in front of the building whereas the two spacious *Bhojanshalas* (dining areas) are on the left side.



Fortified ramp leading to Kumbha Mahal



Kumbha Mahal



Inner structures of Kumbha Mahal
Source: Dorje and Dimri 2008

● Construction Materials

The rooms at the upper floor are spacious and airy and finely plastered walls with lime flooring. There are also traces of painted decorations on the ceiling of the few rooms. The structure is built in random rubble masonry with lime mortar.

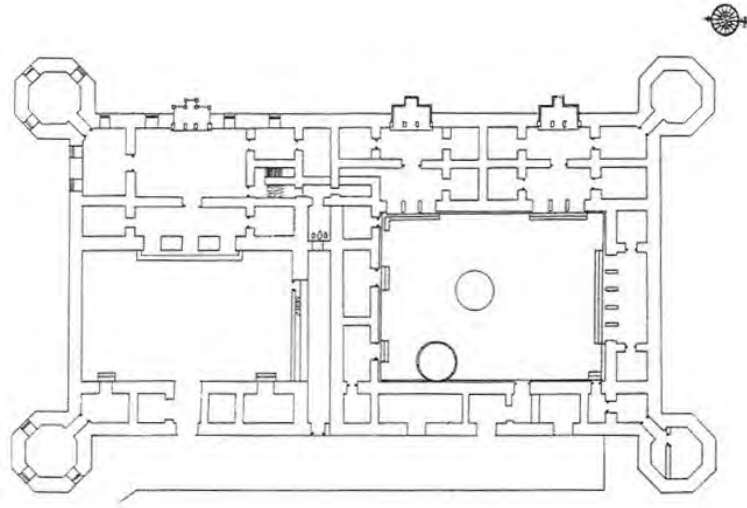
2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

■ Badal Mahal (P2)

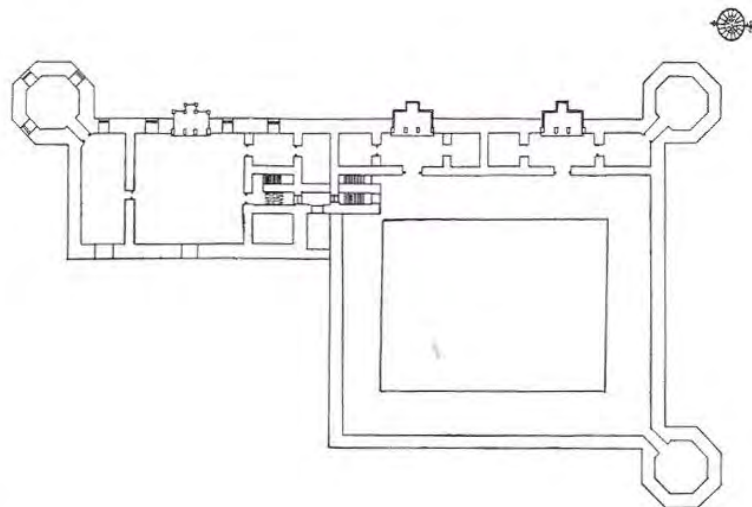
● **Period of construction** 1884-1930 AD **Patron** Maharana Fateh Singh

Usage palace area for monsoons



Ground Floor Plan

SCALE 0 2 4 6 8 10 METRES



Upper Floor Plan

SCALE 0 2 4 6 8 10 METRES

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

● Spatial Planning

It is believed that Maharana Fateh Singh pulled down old and damaged structures on the site and erected this new palace in their place in the late 19th/early 20th century. The magnificent edifice of Badal Mahal ('cloud palace') or the Fateh Prakash stands on the highest point of Kumbhalgarh and commands the entire view of the fort below. This double-storied palace is separated into two parts – Zenana Mahal and (with a temple area) Mardana Mahal. Facing east, the palace has several sets of large and small rooms.

- **Architectural form and details**

The walls and the ceilings of the rooms of upper storey are painted with floral designs in various colours whereas in the lower floor, the paintings on base portions of the walls are depicted with fighting scenes of elephants and warriors, etc. The facade is decorated with *chhatris* and ornamental stucco work in lime typical of Mewar-British period.

- **Construction Materials**

Stone masonry with lime plaster and lime wash.



Exterior view of Badal Mahal
Source: Dorje and Dimri 2008



The inner courtyard in Badal Mahal

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

■ Temples

The archaeological evidences suggest that Kumbhalgarh was an important religious centre even before the 15th century. It is believed that there were more than seventy Jain and Brahmanical temples in the fort. However, there are no remains of early temple activities found at Kumbhalgarh except a fragmentary inscription in the pedestal of one of the broken images of Jain Tirthankara dated VS 1269 (1212 AD) which supports the early temple construction activities here. Majority of the temples present today, were constructed during the 15th century or later period. Rana Kumbha too had patronized Jainism as evident from the establishment of a number of shrines of Jain pantheon at Kumbhalgarh.



Decorations on the ceiling in stone



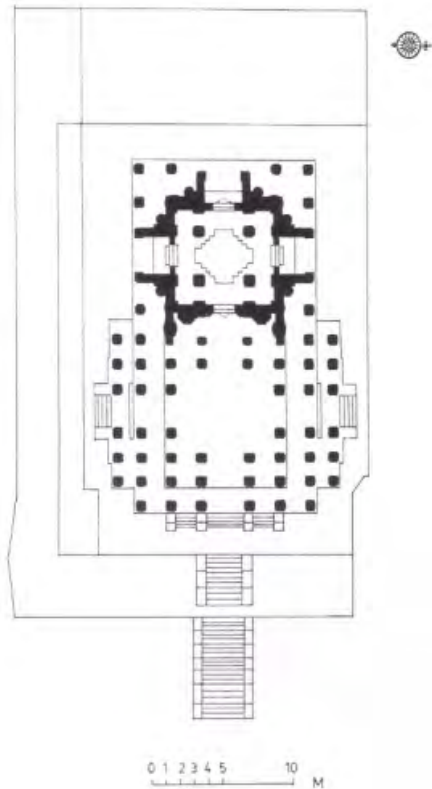
Trabeate system of spanning the temple roofs

As stated, Mandana was the architect or *sthapati* during his time and the text 'Prasada Mandana' was composed by him revealing the detailed descriptions of plans and elevations of the temples and all its spaces like the inner sanctum, ante chamber, pillared halls etc. Besides this there are specifications of sizes, scales, forms and proportions of the columns, brackets, entrance doorways, and the kind of carvings they should have. He also gives detailed descriptions of various types of *shikharas*. Generally, curvilinear *shikhara* is raised both of bricks and stones with a number of miniature shrines all around. The pillared halls have a domical roof. To raise the height of the temple, more sets of the mouldings of plinth are added to the temple. At Kumbhalgarh due to the undulated rocky surface, most of the temples are standing on high *jagati* (plinth) and a few of the temples have also been provided with enclosure wall all around with an entrance. Another text of the same period written by him 'Devta Murti Prakaran' specifies the scale, size, proportion and nature of the idol to be placed in the different spaces of the temple. The temples of Kumbhalgarh are an important resource to understand Mandana's scholarship on temple architecture and to discover how many of these prescriptions have been put into practice.

■ Pitaliya Shah Jain Temple (R1)

- **Period of construction** 1455 AD
- Usage** Jain temple

Patron Pitalia Shah



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Pitaliya Shah Jain Temple
Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

● Spatial Planning

This magnificent Jain temple also known as Bairath Mata ka Mandir was built by Pitalia Shah whose descendents are still living in Ratlam. The temple is also located on a hillock on the west of Mamadeo temple. Standing on a high plinth, the temple is having an inner sanctum, pillared halls and an entrance porch. The main entrance is on the east. The sanctum on the west has a raised pedestal with mouldings in the centre which is now without a deity.

● Architectural Details

Agni, Varuna, Brahma, Yama, Indra with their vehicles are carved on the outer wall of the temple. The facades of the temple are elaborately carved with male and female figures with various attributes and postures. It appears that the image of Bairath Mata, the family deity of Pitalia Shah, was set up here.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

- **Construction materials**

Stone and lime.

- **Miniature Shrines near Pitaliadeva Jain Temple (R2)**

- **Period of construction** 16th-17th century **Patron** Sisodia rulers

Usage Hindu temple



*Miniature Shrines near Pitaliadeva Jain Temple
Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008*

- **Architectural Form & Details**

Facing east, the temple shrine is raised over a double terraced platform. It is located south of the Pitaliadeva temple and west of the Sun temple. It consists of a sanctum, a vestibule and a pillared hall. The sanctum is square. The plain wall has projected niches in the cardinal directions, now empty. The square sanctum is entered through a plain doorway. The door lintel and doorjambs are plain. A raised plinth is built along the rear wall of the sanctum for the deity. The vestibule of the temple has recessed niches on either side. The pillared hall is supported on two pilasters (now missing).

- **Construction materials**

Stone and lime.

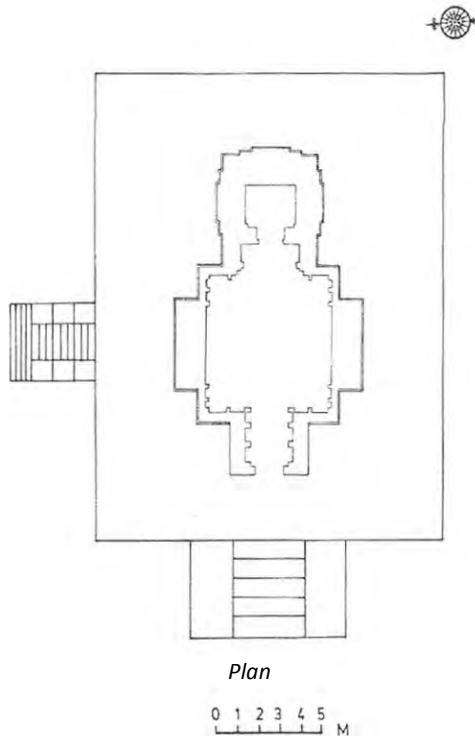
- **Suraj Devri (R3)**

- **Period of construction** 1433-1468 AD **Patron** Maharana Kumbha

Usage Hindu temple

- **Spatial Planning**

Locally known, as Surya Mandir, it is located on the top of a hillock on the south of Pitaliadeva Jain temple and from here maximum part of the fort can be seen. Facing west and standing on a raised platform, this temple consists of a sanctum, an anti chamber, a *mukhamandapa* or a pillared hall. The whole temple is built on a rectangular platform approachable through a flight of steps from the



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Suraj Devri Temple

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

north. The temple is in a dilapidated condition and only the wall portion of the sanctum is intact. The sanctum is followed by an ante chamber having a plain roof. The available evidence suggests that the sanctum had a curvilinear brick *shikhara*. It is believed that this temple is contemporary to the Sun temple of Ranakpur in the Pali district of Rajasthan.

● Architectural Details

The sanctum is raised over an extensively carved plinth with, mouldings. The plain walls of the sanctum have three projected niches on three sides. The sanctum is now empty but the entrance is plain and a female attendant is shown on either side and a defaced figure is in the centre.

● Construction materials

Stone, brick and lime

■ Mamadeo Temple (R4)

● **Period of construction** 15th century

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage Hindu temple

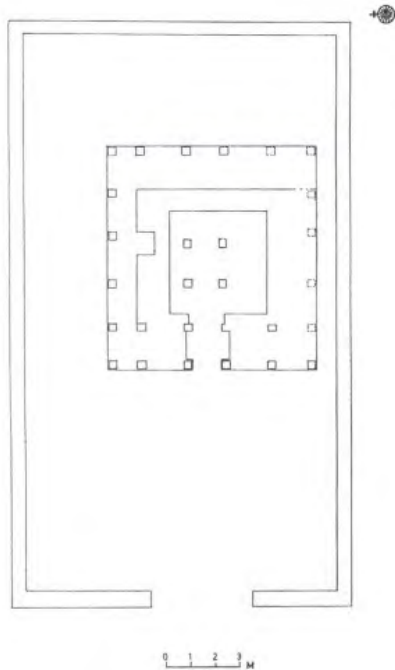
● Spatial Planning

The temple is located on the downward slope near Rana Baori. It is also known as Kumbhashyam temple. At present, it is in ruins. The temple is enclosed by a wall. Near to this is a step well locally known as Mamadeo Baori. It is also said that this is the place where Rana Kumbha got the history of Kumbhalgarh engraved on stone slabs. It is also believed that Rana Kumbha was assassinated here

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

2.86



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Mamadeo Temple
Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

by his son Uda in AD 1468. A large number of sculptures were found here, important among them being Sanskarshan, Madhava, Madhusudana, Krishna, Purushottama, and Vasudeva with date Asadh Sudi 13, VS 1516 (1460 AD) engraved on the bottom of the image. These sculptures are now displayed in the Museum at Udaipur. Fragments of numerous stone inscriptions were also collected during exposing the compound of the temple complex in the early 1970s.

● Construction Materials

Fine stone slabs have been used as veneering. The partly buried stone-paved flooring was exposed

■ Temple near Mamadeo Baori (R5)

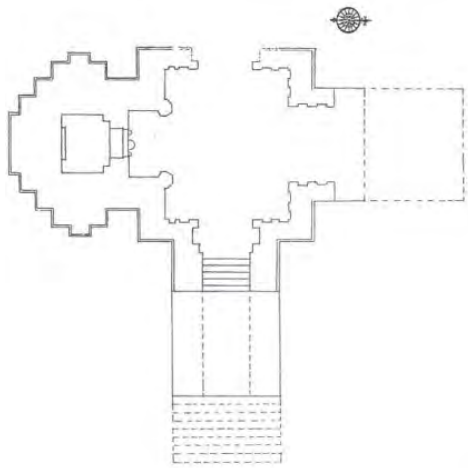
● **Period of construction** 16th-17th century

Patron Sisodia Rulers

Usage Hindu temple

● Spatial Planning

To the south-east of Mamadeo Baori, there is also a dilapidated Brahmanical temple built on a raised plinth. Facing north, this temple comprises of an inner sanctum, an ante chamber, and two pillared halls. The plinth is followed by plain walls with three pillared niche in the cardinal directions.



0 1 2 3 M

Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Temple near Mamadeo Baori

The temple is crowned by a multi-spired *shikhara*, partly collapsed. It is entered through a plain doorway. A seated image of Ganesha is present here. A raised plinth is on the rear wall of the sanctum for the main deity. Figures are carved on either side of the doorjamb. The pillared hall of the temple has two entrances on the north and east. The cusped ceiling of this hall is supported on pillars, now in ruins. The ancillary pillared hall of the temple is also partly missing.

● Construction materials

Stone and lime.

■ Golera group of temples (R6)

- **Period of construction** 15th to 18th century AD **Patron** Sisodia rulers
- Usage** Hindu/Jain temples

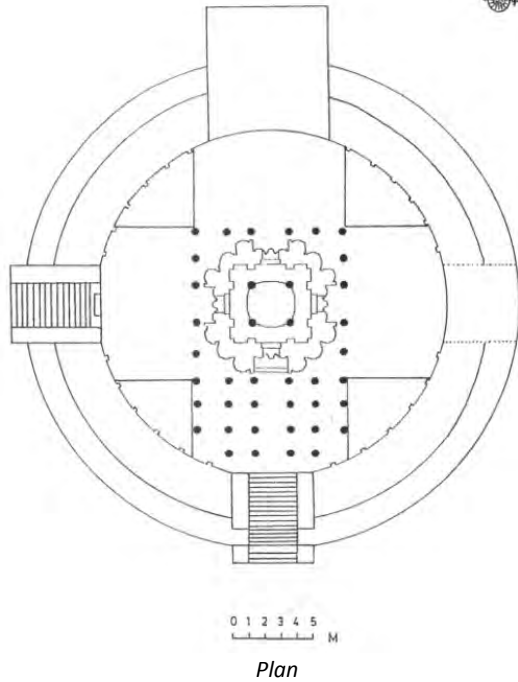
● Temple 1

● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details

These are eight recessed niches in each corner crowned by two figures each. Four-armed guards flanked by figures are on either side. A female attendant is standing on the side of the guard holding pitcher in the hands. The door lintel is also decorated while a seated image of a Jain Tirthankara is shown. The stone door sill of the entrance in the centre is flanked by a four-armed female deity on the either side. The roof of the vestibule is flat but decorated with scroll and diamond design in ascending order.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH



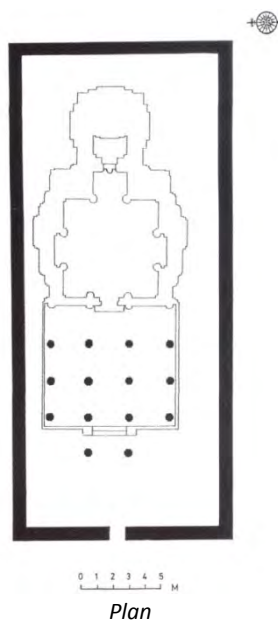
Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Golera Temple 1

It is crowned with a domical ceiling. The other three cardinal pillared halls are now missing. There is a chamber below the western hall and it is entered through a narrow entrance from the west. It has a flat roof rested on four heavy stone pillars. Underneath the flooring, there is an underground chamber where twenty-eight inscribed headless Jain images were found. This chamber appears to be used for meditation purposes. An inscription engraved on the left niche on the eastern vestibule assignable to 16th century AD was also found.

● Temple 2



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



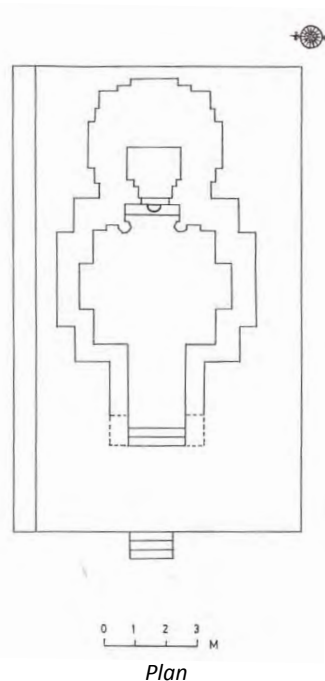
Golera Temple 2

● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details

It is just in front of Temple 1 and on the south of Temple 3. Facing west, the temple consists of an inner sanctum, an antechamber, 2 pillared halls and a porch. The plain walls have projected balconies for enshrining images. The doorjamb is decorated a seated image of a Jain Tirthankara is. Four-armed guards, flanked by river goddesses and other figurines, are shown on the lower part of the doorjamb on either side. The antechamber has recessed niches on either side, now lying vacant. One of the pillared halls of the temple is covered from all sides and has a plain doorway on the west. A recessed niche is provided on either side of the doorway facing the pillared hall. The temple is assignable to sixteenth-seventeenth century AD.

● Temple 3

● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Golera Temple 2 & 3

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

It is located on the east of Temple 1 and north of Temple 2 and stands on a low platform. The approach of the temple is through a flight of steps from the east. It comprises of a sanctum, an antechamber and an open pillared hall. The sanctum has curvilinear brick *shikhara* while the pillared hall has a domical roof. The roof of the adjacent pillared hall is missing now. The dilapidated *shikhara* is adorned with miniature *shikharas*. The square sanctum has a plain doorway. The image of Ganesha is engraved in the centre of the sanctum. The vestibule has recessed niche on either side of the entrance and it has a flat ceiling. There is a small recessed niche over the vestibule, probably built for enshrining an image of a deity. The pillared hall has two projected balconies on either side.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

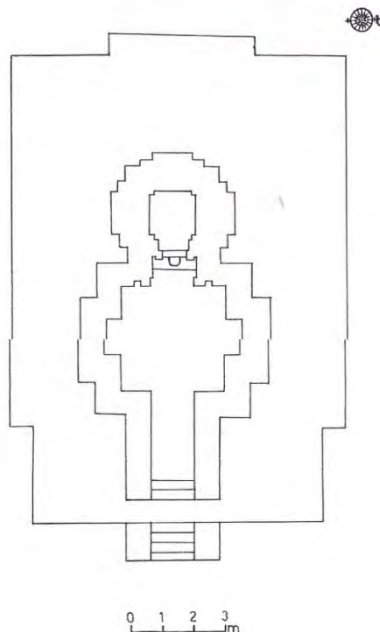
2.90

It has a cusped ceiling devoid of any decoration. The pillars are plain except a band of carvings on top of it. It is assignable to sixteenth-seventeenth century AD.

● Temple 4

● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details

This temple is on the northern margin of the group and on the west of Temple 5. It is also built on a raised plinth. Facing east, it consists of a sanctum, an antechamber, and two pillared halls. A small domical roof crowns the cusped ceiling of the sanctum. The sanctum is square from inside and has a recessed niche on the western wall for enshrining the image of the principal deity. The sanctum is entered through a plain doorway. A mutilated figure of a seated Ganesa is shown. The antechamber is followed by pillared hall. It has a cusped ceiling rested on sixteen pillars and brackets. It is also decorated with twelve brackets figures and a lotus pendantine is shown in the centre of the ceilings. The bracket figures are missing now. The roof of the pillared hall is domical. The pillared hall is followed by a porch rested on two identical pillars. The cusped ceiling of the porch is crowned by a domical roof and is entered through a flight of steps. It is also assignable to the sixteenth-seventeenth century AD.



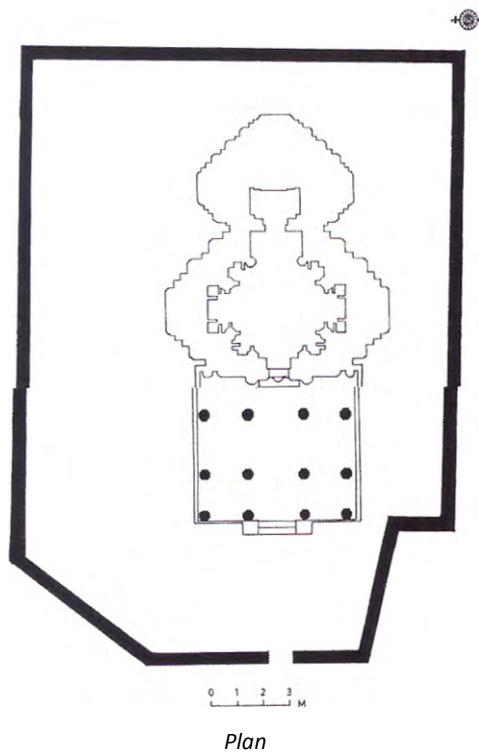
Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Golera Temple 4

● Temple 5



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Golera Temple 5

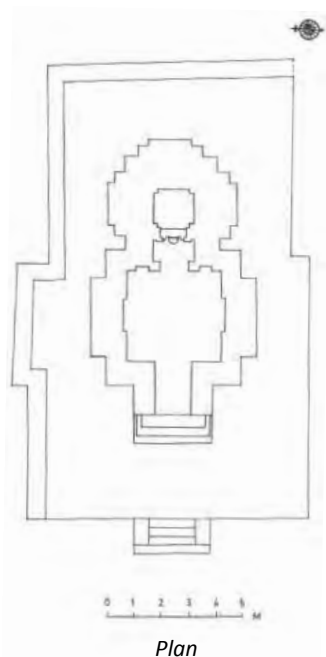
● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details

It is just in front of Temple 4. Facing west, it comprises, on plan an inner sanctum and an antechamber followed by three pillared halls. The plan inner wall has three projected balconies crowned by pediments. The sanctum is crowned by curvilinear *shikhara* of Bhumiya style similar to Adbhutnatha temple at Chittorgarh. The hollow *shikhara* is built of bricks. The traces of painting on the plastered surface with ochre can be seen even today. The square sanctum is entered through a decorated doorway. A seated image of a Jain Tirthankara is seen. Four-armed guards flanked by river goddesses and female figurines on either side are shown at the lower part of the doorjamb. The sanctum is followed by a vestibule, having recessed niches on either side. The cusped ceiling is rested on eight pillars and four pilasters. It is devoid of any interior decoration. The hypostyle pillared hall has sixteen pillars supporting the flat roof. The central roof is cusped and rested on four pillars, octagonal at the base and top while the central circular part with chain and bell decoration. The porch is missing. The curvilinear brick *shikhara* of the sanctum has partially fallen down while the domical roof of the pillared hall is intact. It is assignable to the fifteenth-sixteenth century AD.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

● Temple 6



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Golera Temple 6

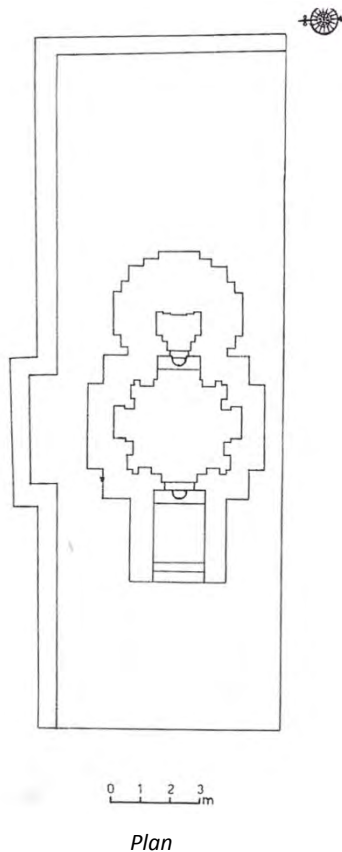
● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details

This temple is built just on the back of the temple 2. Facing west, it is raised on a high platform and comprises on plan a sanctum, an antechamber and two pillared halls. The roof is domical. The plain inner wall has projected niches in the cardinal directions. The square sanctum has recessed niche in the rear (eastern) wall for the deity. The doorjamb is plain and a crude image of a seated Ganesha is engraved. The sanctum has cusped ceiling but the *shikhara* is now missing. The antechamber is followed by a pillared hall with projected balconies on the north and south. The cusped ceiling of the pillared hall is supported on sixteen pillars, decorated with bracket figures. The porch is supported on two pillars. The cusped ceiling of the porch has lotus decoration painted with ochre colour. It is assignable to the sixteenth-seventeenth century AD.

● Temple 7

● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details

This temple is located on the south of Temple 6 and north of Temple 8. Facing east, this temple stands on a raised rectangular platform. It consists of the sanctum, vestibule, pillared hall and a porch. The wall has three projected niches in the cardinal directions. The square sanctum has a plain doorjamb and a four-armed seated image of Ganesha is seen. The doorjamb has a band of scroll, frieze and female attendants holding pitcher in their hands on either side. The sanctum has cusped ceiling and moulded pedestal is built on the rear wall. The narrow vestibule has a pillared niche on either side crowned by a pediment.



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Golera Temple 7

The cusped ceiling is plain and devoid of any decoration. The roof of the pillared hall is domical. The entrance is flanked by a female figure holding pitcher in their hands and seated Ganesha on the lintel. A seated image of four-armed Ganesha and a four-armed seated image of goddess are shown on the right and left respectively, over the door sill. It is approached by a flight of steps. The temple is assignable to the sixteenth-seventeenth century.

● Temple 8

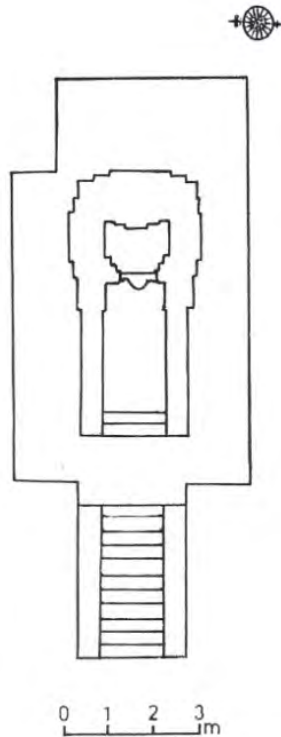
● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details

This shrine is located on the southern end of the group and is raised on a high plinth. Facing west, it consists of a sanctum and open pillared porch. The sanctum has curvilinear brick *shikhara* but the pillared hall has a domical roof. The plain inner wall has three projected niches on three sides. The central spire of the *shikhara* is adorned with miniature *shikharas* and small projected niches are at the base of the *shikharas*. The square sanctum has a plain doorway and elevated plinth in the eastern wall for the deity. The vestibule has two projected niches on either side without an image. The vestibule is followed by a porch and it is resting on two pillars. The roof is crowned by domical structures, which are later additions. It is assignable to the sixteenth-seventeenth century AD.

2a. Description of Property

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2.94



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

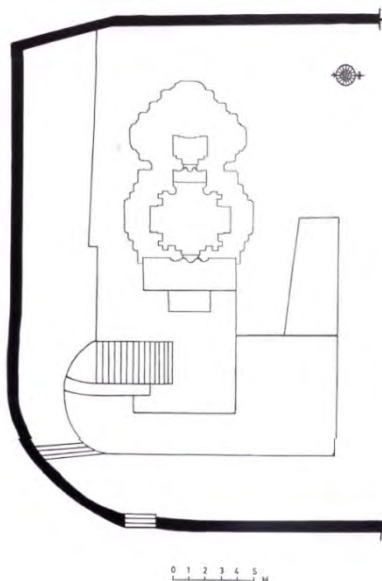


Golera Temple 8

● Temple 9

● Spatial Planning & Architectural Details

To the north-east of this Golera group of temples, there is another Jain temple designated as temple 9. It is built on an elevated rocky surface. Facing east and raised on a high plinth it consist of an inner sanctum, an antechamber and a pillared hall topped by a domical roof. The plinth is elaborately decorated. The inner wall of the temple is profusely decorated with female figurines.



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Golera Temple 9

The antechamber is prominent and the exterior wall is adorned with sculptures. There are elaborate carvings on the door sill, jambs and lintels. The vestibule has recessed niches crowned by pediments. It is followed by a pillared hall, covered from all sides and is entered through a narrow entrance from the east. The exterior of the pillared hall is similar to the sanctum with five offsets. It is square on plan and has a cusped ceiling supported on four pillars and four pilasters. The interior part of the ceiling is painted with ochre colour and their faint traces are still seen. A seated image of a Jain Tirthankara is seen. Four-armed guards flanked by figurines are shown on the lower part of the doorjamb Ganga and Yamuna are shown on either sides. The roof of the pillared hall is domical. The temple is assignable to the fifteenth century AD.



Golera group of temples



Golera group of temples

● **Construction materials**

All temples are constructed of stone, bricks and lime.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

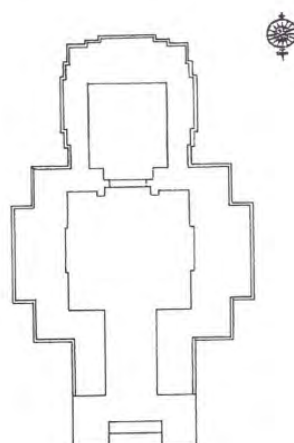
Two Miniature Shrines on the east of Badva Talab (R7)

● **Period of construction** 16th-17th century **Patron** unknown

Usage temples

● Spatial Form and Architectural Details

The first shrine is raised on a rectangular plinth and approachable through steps from the east. This temple has a large temple in the centre and four miniature shrines on the four corners. The principal temple is now in ruined condition and has a few courses of sanctum, vestibule and two pillared halls. The sanctum is having only one raised plinth portion. The superstructure is now missing. The vestibule is followed by a pillared hall with two projecting balconies on either side. The cusped ceiling of the pillared hall once decorated with eight bracket figures is now without images. The hall is supported on the pillars and has a cusped ceiling. The miniature shrines on the four corners are identical with their lower plinth mouldings only. The other miniature shrine is located on the east of this temple. It is also raised on a platform approached through a flight of steps. The temple is enclosed by an enclosure wall. The intact plinth moulding suggests that it had a sanctum, vestibule and a pillared hall.



0 1 2 3 M

Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

● Construction materials

Stone and lime.

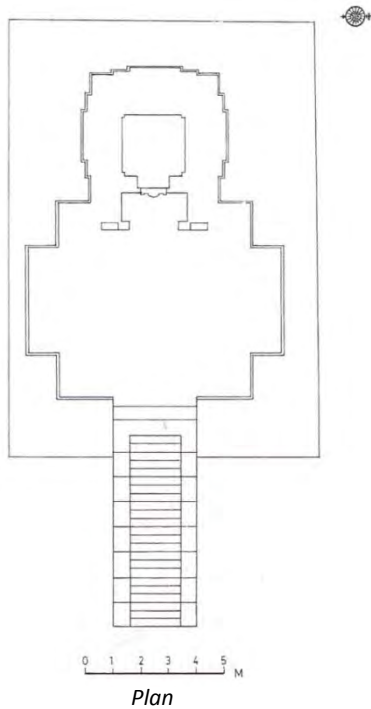
Miniature Shrine near Langan Baori (R8)

● **Period of construction** 16th-17th century **Patron** unknown

Usage Hindu temple

● Architectural Form & Details

It consists of a sanctum, vestibule and two pillared halls. The sanctum has plinth mouldings followed by an inner wall. The inner wall has three projected niches on the north, south and west. The square sanctum is entered through a plain doorway. A crude seated image of Ganesha is shown in the centre. The images of Ganga and Yamuna are carved on the lower part of the left projection suggests that the pillared hall had two projected balconies on either side which are now missing.



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Golera group of temples
Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

● Construction materials

Stone and lime.

■ Juna Bhilwara Temple (R9)

● **Period of construction** 16th-17th century AD

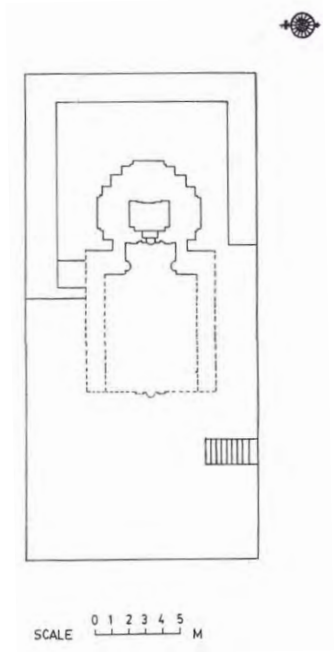
Patron Sisodia Rulers

Usage Jain temple

● Spatial Planning

A little distance away from Jain Temple 2, on the way to Golera group of temples, is situated near the Juna Bhilwara temple. It is raised on a terraced platform and has a sanctum, an antechamber and a pillared hall. Only the lower inner wall portion of the sanctum is intact, whereas the pillared hall is completely missing except for the flooring. The intact portion of the wall of the sanctum is elaborately carved with sculptures. Among them are four-armed male images on the walls of the vestibule, figure of Tirthankara on the projected balcony and dancing female figure.

2a. Description of Property
KUMBHALGARH



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Juna Bhilwara temple

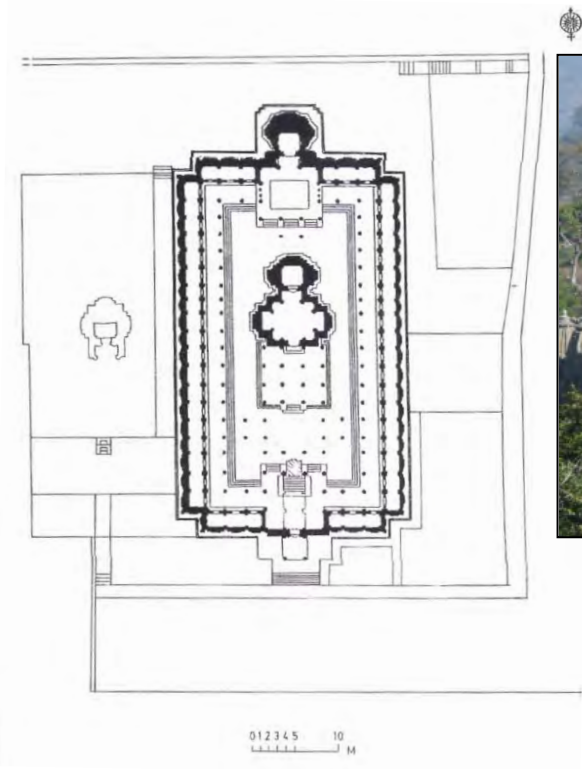
● Construction materials

Stone and lime.

■ Bawan Devris Temple (R10)

- Period of construction 1464 AD
- Usage Jain temple

Patron Rana Kumbha



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Bawan Devris temple

● Spatial Planning

This beautiful temple is half a kilometre away from the Vedi group of temples on the eastern down slope near Jain Temple 3. It has fifty-two deities with an entrance from the north. Out of fifty-two deities, two are larger in size, one located in the centre of the back wall and the other in the middle of the court. The remaining fifty deities are arranged all around the outer walls with the entrance towards the courtyard. The main shrine consists of a sanctum, an antechamber and an open pillared hall.

● Architectural Details

The interior of the temple is square with domical ceiling and has no image inside. The façade of the sanctum is profusely carved with floral designs and human figurines. In the centre of the lintel is a seated Jain Tirthankara.

● Construction materials

Stone and lime.

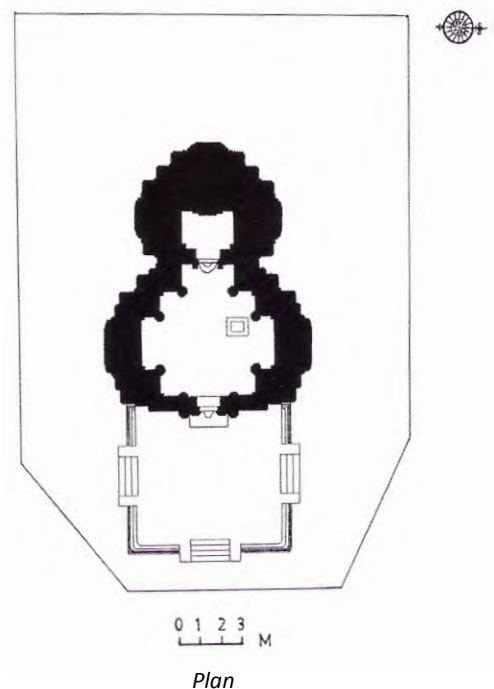
■ Jain group of Temples (R11)

● **Period of construction** 16th-17th century AD

Patron Sisodia Rulers

Usage Jain Temple

■ Temple 1



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Jain Temple 1

2a. Description of Property

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2.100

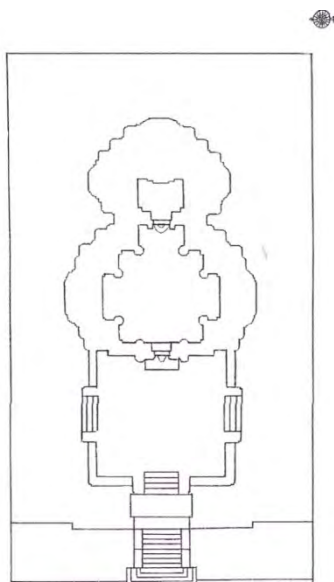
● Spatial Planning and Architectural details

To the east of the Kheda Devi temple on the eastern margin of table land and north of Vijay Pol are located two temples dedicated to Jain pantheon, besides ruined shrines in between. Both the temples are built on a raised platform. The temple 1 is facing west and on plan, consists of an inner sanctum, an antechamber, a pillared hall and a porch. The entrance of the sanctum is plain and a diamond design is shown at the base of the doorjamb. A seated image of Jain Tirthankara is seen. It has a carved plinth, and inner wall.

The plain inner wall has projected pillared niches crown by pediment, in the cardinal directions. The sanctum was crowned by *shikhara*, which is missing now. The temple has a developed vestibule.

The exterior wall of the vestibule is plain but the interior has a recessed niche on either side, now lying vacant. It is followed by a pillared hall. The adjoining pillared hall is square on plan and has two offsets on the north and south from inside. The cusped ceiling is rested on pillars. The wall is devoid of any decoration. The entrance of the pillared hall is plain and a seated image of a Jain Tirthankara is shown as tutelary deity. The entrance of this hall is flanked by pilasters crowned by brackets supporting the lintel of the door. The pillar has an octagonal base decorated with bands of diamond design. The pillared hall at the entrance is now missing; only the plinth portion is intact. It is square on plan and has three entrances, being principal on the west and subsidiary on the north and south.

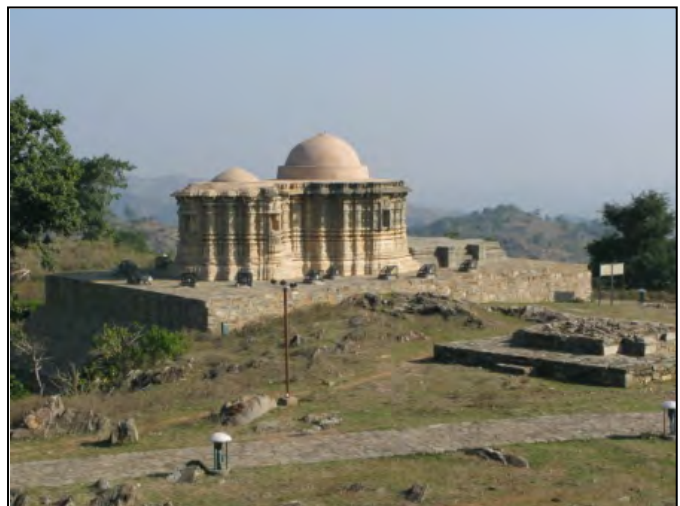
■ Temple 2



0 1 2 3 4 5
M

Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

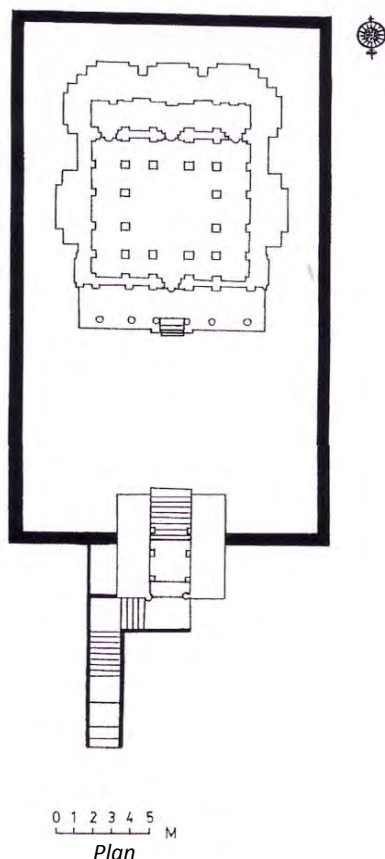


Jain Temple 2

● Spatial Planning and Architectural details

The temple stands on the north of Temple 1. Facing east and raised on a high plinth, it consists on plan of a sanctum, an antechamber, two pillared halls and a porch. The entry is from the east through a flight of steps. The plinth of the temple is profusely decorated with bands of half lotus, diamond, triangles etc in the ascending order. The inner wall of the temple has three projected pillared niches in the cardinal directions and crowned by a pediment. It enshrines an image of a four armed seated deity. The exterior wall is adorned with a figure arranged in a band form and in the upper part is shown petals of flower. The doorsill and doorjamb are profusely decorated. The vestibule has pillared niche and its horizontal roof has a lotus medallion in the centre. The pillared hall is larger than the sanctum and is also profusely decorated. The interior part of this hall is square on plan with two offsets on the north and south. *Chhajja* slabs are provided all around the interior of the pillared hall. The roof of the hall is domical. A seated image of a Jain Tirthankara is seen. It is followed by an open-pillared hall and porch, the upper portions of which are now missing. The pillared hall has three entrances from the north, south and east. In between there is another ruined shrine of which only the plinth portions are partly intact.

■ Temple 3



Jain Temple 3

2a. Description of Property

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2.102

● Spatial Planning and Architectural details

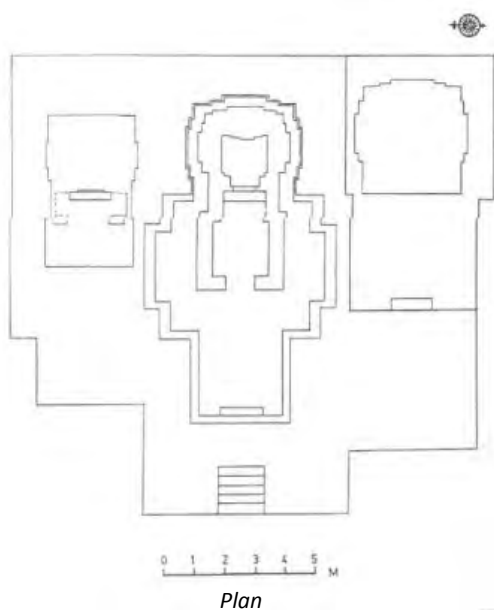
It is located on a down slope on the way to Bawan Devris and east of Vijay Pol. It is built on a raised platform over an elevated rocky surface. Facing east, the temple is built on the southern part of a raised platform. The temple is square on plan and consists of a three-door sanctum, a pillared hall and a porch. The sanctum has three cells with plain exterior. A seated image of Tirthankara is shown in centre. Female goddesses holding pitchers in their hands are shown on the either side of the doorway. The doorsill is also decorated. The hall is adorned with foliage, flanked by four armed deities on either side. The roof of the sanctum is segmented in five parts crowned by a domical roof. There are three recessed niches on the front wall of the sanctum. The hall has *jalis* and two more *jalis* on the east for light and air. The cusped ceiling rests on twelve pillars and twenty pilasters. The exterior and interior of the temple is plain. A seated image of a Jain Tirthankara is shown on the lintel. A recessed niche, now lying vacant, flanks the doorway. It is followed by a porch which has a cusped roof supported on six pillars. In front, there is an open courtyard and an entrance is provided on the north and the only the doorsill is intact. The roof of the entrance resting on four pilasters is plain.

● Construction materials

Stone and lime.

■ Mataji Temple (R12)

- **Period of construction** 13th-14th century AD **Patron** Rana Jaitra Singh or Rana Hammir Singh
Usage Hindu temple



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Mataji/Kheda Devi temple

● Spatial Planning

Just on the back of the Neelkantha Mahadeva temple on the way to Jain temples and Bawan Devris, there are two temples – one is locally known as Mataji temple or Kheda Devi temple flanked on either side with two ruined smaller shrines. It stands on a raised platform and faces west. The temple has a sanctum with curvilinear brick *shikhara*, an antechamber followed by hall and porch. The hall and the porch are now missing. Only base portions are still intact. The image of a goddess is enshrined in the sanctum. On either side of the temple, two other shrines are present. The plinth portion can also be seen. This temple appears to be one of the oldest temples in the fort complex. On the opposite side, there is another temple. It faces east and has a sanctum and an antechamber built on a raised platform. The pillared hall portion is found missing. The *shikhara* of the temple is also found damaged.

● Construction materials

Stone, bricks and lime

■ Neelkanth Mahdeva Temple (R13)

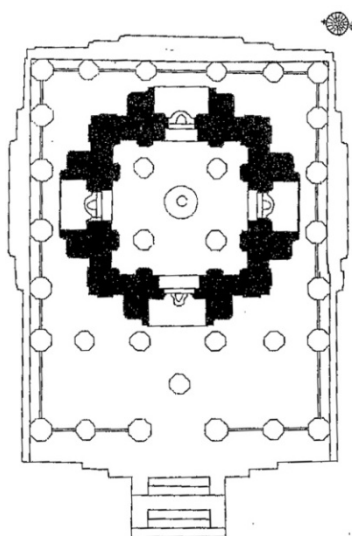
● **Period of construction** 1458 AD

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage performance of *Yajnas*

● Spatial Planning

It is on the back of the Veda temples and on the north of Parsvanatha temple. Approached through a flight of steps from west, the temple is rectangular on plan and the roof is supported by 26 gigantic stone pillars. The roof of the temple is capped by seven domes. The central one is larger in size with lotus finials at the top. Sanctum in the centre is Sarvatobhadra on plan enshrining the huge Shivalinga of black stone.



SCALE 0 5 METRES

Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Neelkantha Mahadev temple

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

● Architectural Details

On the left of the eastern door of the sanctum, there is a standing image of Parvati, while an inscription in *Nagari* characters on stone slab fixed on the left wall of the entrance reveals the renovation of the temple by Rana Sanga. It bears the date VS 1521 in the first line and is dedicated to Parvati. Another two-lined inscription engraved on the right side of the eastern entrance bears the name of Neelkantha. The other sculptures in the temple are a seated Nandi on a high pedestal and a four-armed female deity on the left side of the entrance standing. The face is slightly defaced. Recently steps for sound and light show have been constructed here.

● Construction materials

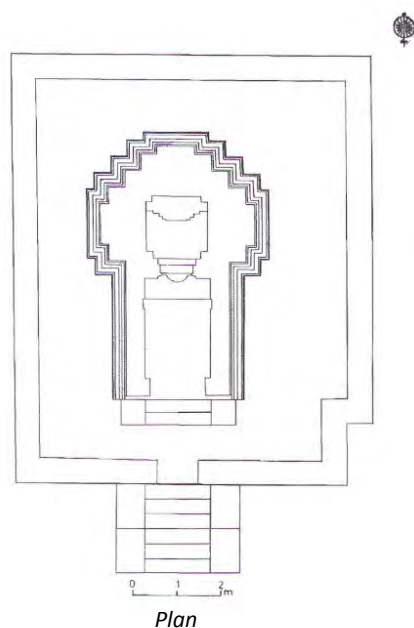
Stone and lime.

■ Parshvanatha Temple (R14)

● **Period of construction** 1451 AD

Patron Nar Singh Pokhad

Usage Hindu temple



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Parshvanatha temple

● Spatial Planning

This temple is located very near to the Neelkantha temple. It is built on an elevated solid rock. Facing north and approached through a flight of steps, it comprises of an inner sanctum, an antechamber and a pillared hall. The inner sanctum is crowned by stone *shikhara* whereas the pillared hall has a domical roof. An image of Ganesha is engraved in the centre of the lintel of the sanctum. The temple is enclosed by high enclosure wall with entrance from the north. It appears that the present inscribed seated image of Parsvanatha dated VS 1508 (AD 1451) was installed in the sanctum at a later date.

● Construction materials

Stone and lime.



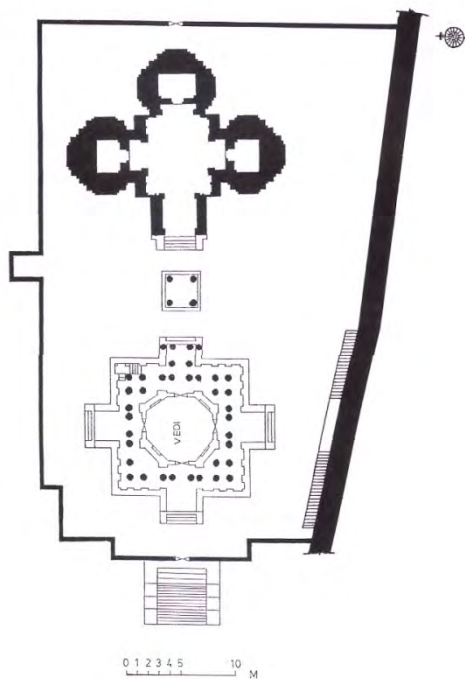
NeelKantha Mahadeva and Parshvanatha Temples

■ Vedi Temple Complex (R15)

● **Period of construction** 1457 AD

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage performance of *Yajnas*



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Vedi temple complex

● Spatial Planning and Architectural Details

On the right side of the Ram Pol is a group of imposing monuments also known as Yajna Vedi. Facing west and standing on a raised platform enclosed on three sides by high enclosure walls, the complex comprises of a three-storied pillared Yajna Vedi, the triple shrines on the back and a small square pillared *chhatra* in-between.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

2.106



Three storeyed Yajna Vedi



Chhatra

The pillars are placed in such a way that the central hollow portion becomes octagonal and are topped by a domical roof. The open octagonal portion of the ground floor has now been blocked by constructing wall and wooden gates. The triple shrines are unique in plan. This triple shrine at Kumbhalgarh appeared to be based on Mandana's concept which has separate inner sanctum with a common hall followed by a west-facing pillared hall. The triple temples have curvilinear *shikharas* while the pillared halls have domical roof. The sanctums of the two shrines are empty. While the western one has an image of six-armed Vishnu holding dagger like object in his right upper hand, the other attributes are not clear. Garuda in human form flanked by dwarf male figures is shown on either side. The pillared *chhatra* in the centre is meant for offering sacrifice during the time of *yajna* (special rituals).

- **Construction materials**

Stone and lime.

- **Ganesha Temple (R16)**

- **Period of construction** 1443-1468 AD **Patron** Rana Kumbha

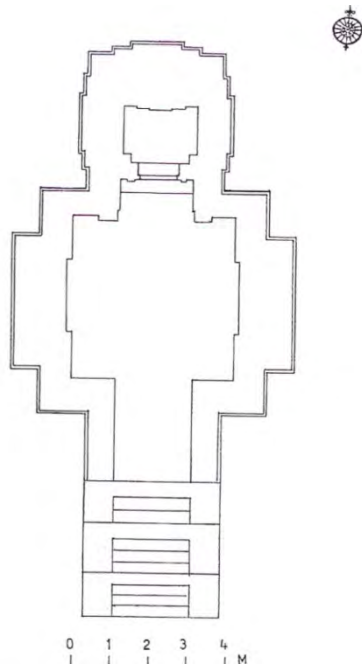
- Usage** Hindu Temple

- **Spatial Planning**

Just on the left side of the Ram Pol is the Ganesha temple. The temple stands on a high platform and is entered through a flight of steps from the south. It consists of an inner sanctum, an *antechamber*, a two pillared halls. The sanctum has decorated curvilinear brick *shikhara* while the pillared halls have domical ceilings. The image of Ganesha is enshrined in the sanctum.

- **Construction materials**

Dressed stone with *shikhara* in brick.



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Ganesha temple

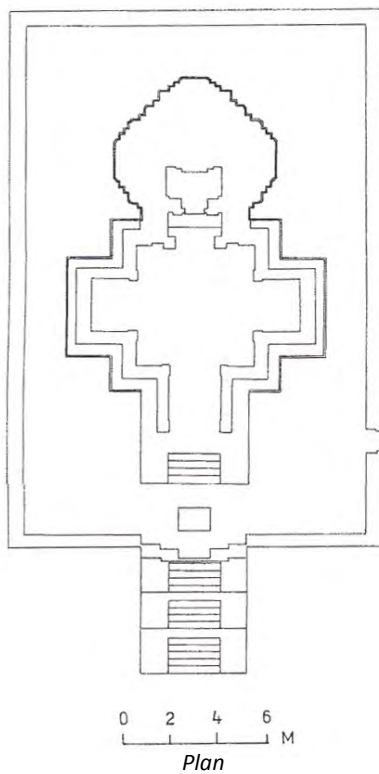
Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

■ Charbhuja Temple (R17)

● **Period of construction** 1443-1468 AD

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage Hindu temple



Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Charbhuja temple

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

● Spatial Planning

This temple is located on a hill slope on the right side of Ganesha temple. It has been raised over a high platform enclosed by an enclosure wall with entrance gate on the east through steep flight of steps. The temple, on plan, consists of an inner sanctum, an antechamber, and two pillared halls. The openings of the pillared hall of the temple were closed at a later stage. The curvilinear stone *shikhara* of sanctum has miniature shrines all around but the pillared halls have a domical roof. The sanctum of the temple enshrines the four-armed goddess.

● Construction materials

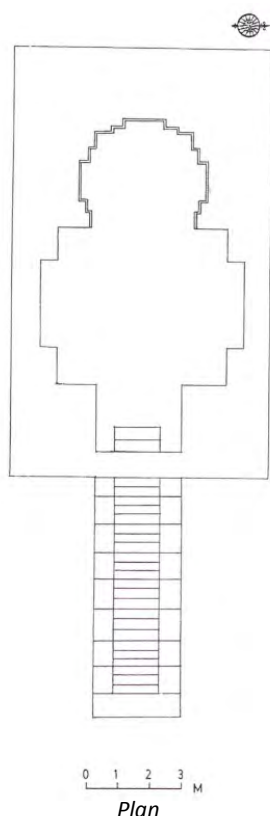
Dressed stone, stone *jalis* and carvings.

■ Shiv Temple (R18)

● **Period of construction** 16th-17th century

Patron unknown

Usage Hindu temple



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Shiv temple
Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

● Spatial Planning

About 150 m east of Golera group of temples, there is another temple dedicated to Lord Siva. It stands on a raised platform and faces east. It consists of an inner sanctum, an antechamber, and two pillared halls in original plan. The square sanctum consists of plinth mouldings. The plain inner wall has three projected balconies in the cardinal directions, now empty.

- **Architectural Details**

The sanctum is crowned by a brick *shikhara* and is partly collapsed. The sanctum is entered through a plain doorway. The tutelary deity is absent on the door lintel. A plinth is built adjoining the western wall of the sanctum, now lying vacant. The vestibule has niches on either side of the entrance. The original pillared halls are now missing. However, one of the present pillared halls resting on two pillars is a later addition. Available evidences suggest that the original temple was damaged. The antechamber and the porch were added.

- **Construction materials**

Stone and lime.

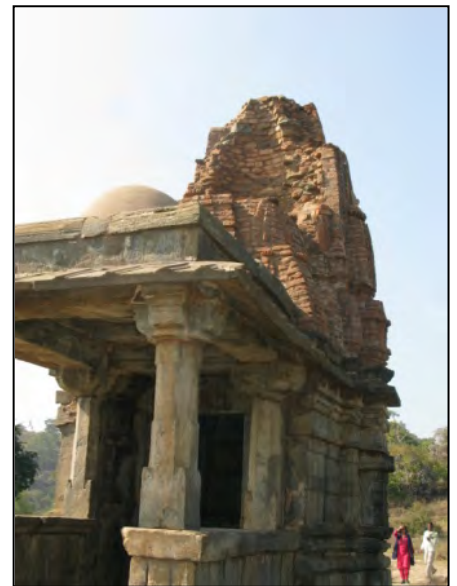
- **Ooladhar Ki devri (R19)**

- **Period of construction** unknown **Patron** unknown

Usage Hindu temple



The temple raised on a high plinth



Ooladhar ki Devri

- **Architectural Details**

Brick *shikhara* and carved stone pillar with an inner sanctum. The extensively carved stone wall structure is raised on a high plinth.

- **Construction materials**

Stone, bricks and lime.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

CHHATRIS/CENOTAPHS/MEMORIALS

■ Prithviraj Ki Chhatri (C1)

● **Period of construction** 1468-1508 AD**Patron** Rana Rai Mal**Usage** memorial*Prithviraj ki Chhatri*● **Architectural Details**

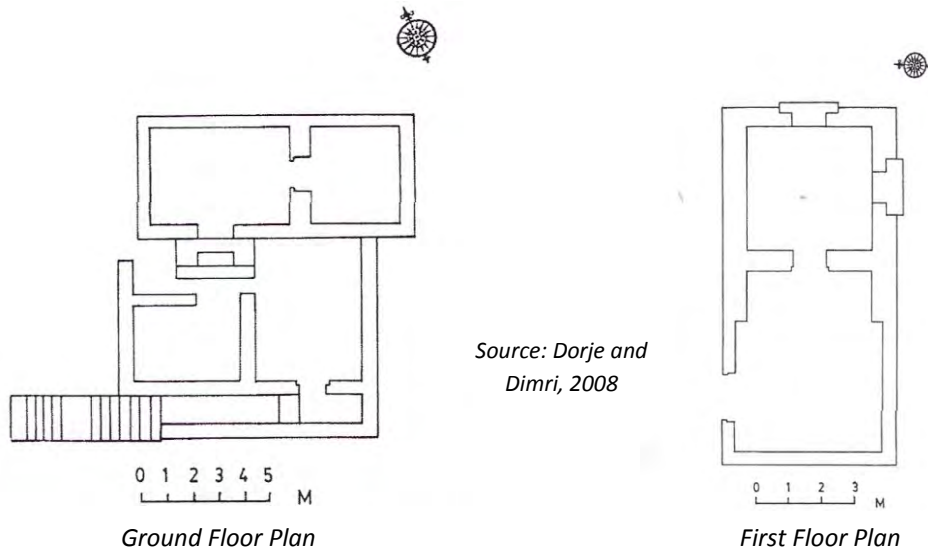
This *chhatri* stands on the north of Mamadeo temple at a distance of 50m. Accessed by a flight of steps from the east, it is built on a raised square platform having octagonal pillared chamber. It is topped with a domical roof. The inscribed memorial pillar is in the centre; the lower half of which is plain while the upper half is engraved with the scenes depicting the life of Prithviraj. It also bears the names of the queens who performed *sati* with Prithviraj.

● **Construction Materials**

Random rubble masonry with the roof plastered and finished with lime

■ **Birth Place of Maharana Pratap (C2)**● **Period of construction** rebuilt over in 20th century AD**Patron** Maharana Fateh Singh**Usage** memorial● **Spatial Planning**

Just on the lower terrace of the Badal Mahal and very near to Pagda Pol is the double-storeyed structure locally known as the birth-place of the Rana Pratap. It is said that Rana Pratap was born here in one of the rooms on the ground floor on May 9, 1540, though the structure was built much later in 20th century in commemoration.



Birth place of Rana Pratap

The double-storied edifice has a smaller chamber (birth-place of Pratap), veranda and open courtyard on the lower floor, while the upper floor consists of only square-domed roof chamber with an enclosed open courtyard in the front.

- **Construction Materials**

Random rubble masonry plastered and finished with lime

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

STORES

■ Topkhana (S1)

● **Period of construction** 15th Century**Patron** Rana Kumbha**Usage** store for artillery*Top Khana*● **Architectural Details**

Planned structure with crenellated parapet walls.

● **Construction materials**

Stone and lime plaster

GARDENS

■ **Orchards of custard apples spread across different ares of the fort (B1)**

Several custard apple orchards and agricultural fields are spread across the fort area.

*Custard apple orchards*

WATER STRUCTURES

Being situated on the hillock, Kumbhalgarh is devoid of any natural source of water. It appears that the inhabitants of the fort were totally dependent on rain water. In order to cope up with these problems, all possible efforts were made to collect rain water by constructing dams, step wells and wells at different locations as per their requirements. The water harvesting system was planned before starting construction works at the site.

There are about ten dams and more than twenty *baoris* (step-wells) at different locations. The dams are built of massive stone masonry walls between narrow passages of two hills. There are four dams on south-north direction, two on east-west direction below the Juna Bhilwara village and two on the east of the Golera group of temples. The biggest and highest dam is known as Badva Bund.



*Talabs and dams near Juna Bhilwara village
Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008*

After a distance of about 230 m north of Badva Bund or Talab, another dam is built just after the meandering of the gorge named Chipola Bund. Another dam locally known as Phootiya Bund is built about 395 m north of Chipola Bund. Further north on the northern margin of the fortification is Sandh Kotdi Dam. Both are constructed just after the meandering the narrow hills probably to control the pressure of water. The construction techniques in both the dams are same as discussed earlier and both are provided with outlet drain to flow the excess water.

Besides the *bunds*/dams, there are a number of step wells or *baoris* constructed at different catchment areas of the fort. Generally, these step-wells were being built by cutting deep rock with landing from the sides. Water is lifted through Persian wheel system. These step-wells are rectangular on plan with landing from two to three sides. The majestic and most important is Langan baori.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

■ Badva Bund (W1)

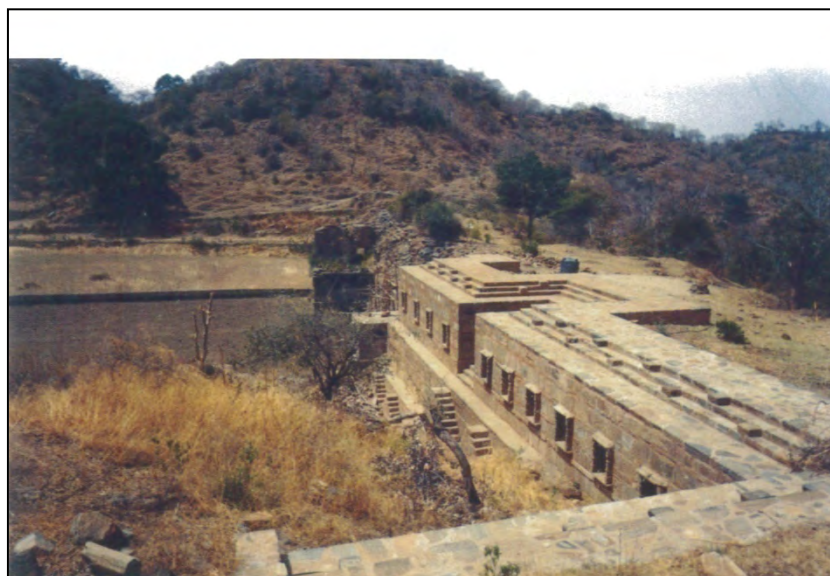
● **Period of construction** 15th Century

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage water storage

● **Architectural form and details**

The biggest and highest dam is known as Badva bund. It is built on the down slope of Ram Pol covering the maximum catchment area of the fort. The maximum length of the wall on the top is about 128 m while at the bottom on the downward slope of the hills, it is about 103 m. The width at the base is about 68 m but at the top, it is about 15 m by providing gentle slope from the outer face. Altogether there are three massive walls running in the east-west direction at the base in order to provide more strength to the structure. The present height of the dam is about 10 m but available evidence suggests that the actual height of the dam is more than 15 m.



Badva Bund

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

There are a series of niches made on the upper portion probably for fixing sculptures, now missing. The stepped landings have been provided up to the bottom of the dam with arch-shaped structure in the centre for lifting water through Persian wheel system. There is also a provision for flow of excess water on the western margin of the dam where top two outlet drains, one above the other with socket measuring about 1 x 1.5 m, been provided.

● **Construction materials**

Stone and lime.

■ Chipola Bund (W2)

- **Period of construction** 15th Century **Patron** Rana Kumbha
Usage water storage

- **Architectural form and details**

The nature of the construction of this dam is also same as in the case of Badva Bund but comparatively smaller in size probably due to lesser catchment areas. It is 118 m long on the top while 8.5 m at the base. The width of the base is 52 m and top is 5 m and the available height is about 13 m. Two outlets were also provided on the western margin to overflow the excess water.

- **Construction materials**

Stone and lime

■ Vamanik Ka Bund & Dudhla Talab (W4 &W5)

- **Period of construction** mid 15th century AD **Patron** Rana Kumbha
Usage water storage



Dudhla Talab

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

- **Architectural form and details**

Two dams, locally known as Vamanik-ka-Bund and Dudhla Talab, are built on the eastern side of the Golera group of temples. Vamanik-ka Bund located near the *baori* known with the same name is smaller in size in comparison with Dudhla Talab. The length of the wall on the top is 45 m whereas its base is 30 m. the width at the base is 16m while at the top it is 6 m. The Dudhla Talab is built further south of the Vamanik-ka Bund. The length at the top is 50 m while its width is about 7 m.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

there are two other dams located on the down slope of the Juna Bhilwara village but they are small in size

- **Construction materials**

Stone and lime.

- **Langan Baori (W6)**

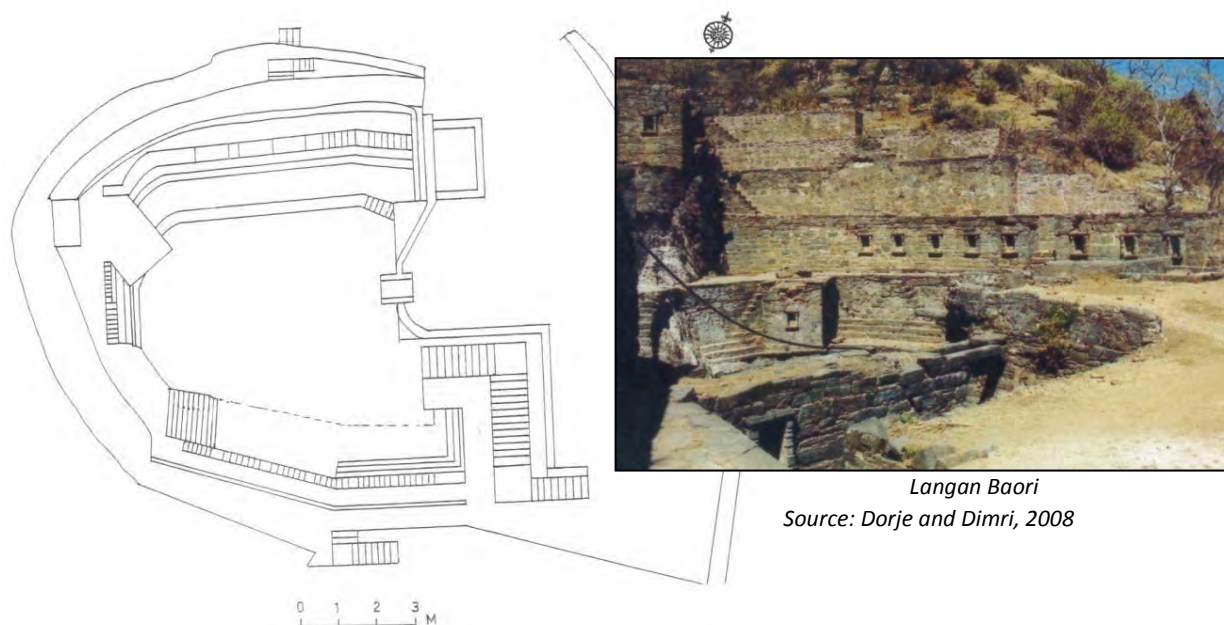
- **Period of construction** mid 15th century AD

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage well

- **Architectural form and details**

This step-well is also known as Kali baori. This step-well appears to be exclusively meant to feed the royal family in the palace complex on the top of the hill. It is not visible from any part of the fort except Kumbha Mahal. Built on a steep slope to the east of Kumbha Mahal, it is enclosed by fortification wall. This heart shaped step-well is cut into such a deep rock that it has not dried up even during continuous droughts in the recent past. The step-well is in three successive terraces with its conical end on the west and stepped landing on the east. Water is carried out to the palatial complex from this step-well by Persian wheel system at different stages. A small entrance has been provided from the south probably for proper maintenance of the step-well.



Langan Baori

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

- **Construction materials**

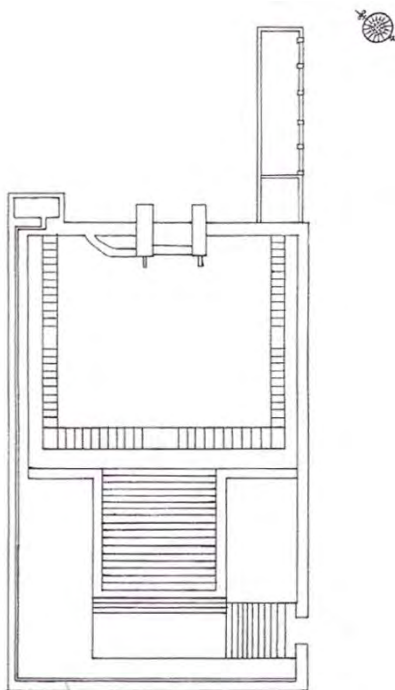
Stone and lime.

■ Rana Baori (W8)

● **Period of construction** mid 15th century AD

Patron Rana Kumbha

Usage well



0 1 2 3 4 5 M

Plan

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Rana Baori

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008

● Architectural form and details

Rana baori is built just below Langan baori on the table land on the right bank of the Badva bund. It is rectangular in plan with landing steps from south and north.

● Construction materials

Stone and lime.

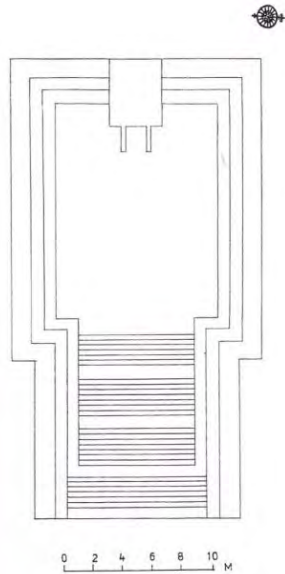
■ Other Water Structures

Just on the left bank of Badva bund, there is another step-well rectangular in shape and having steps in the south-west. On the back of Badva bund and near Mamadeo temple, there is another step-well partly buried under debris as such detailed plan could not be located. There is another step-well for the common residents just beside the Golera temple no. 9 and near the Brahmanical temple.

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

2.118



*Plan of a step-well near
Golera temple (W7)*

Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Step well near Golera temple (W7)



Tank near the birth place of Rana Pratap(W14)



*Stepwells near Ooladhar Devri temple
(W12)*

■ **Badshahi Baori (W11)**

● **Period of construction** 1578 AD

Patron Shahbaz Khan under Akbar

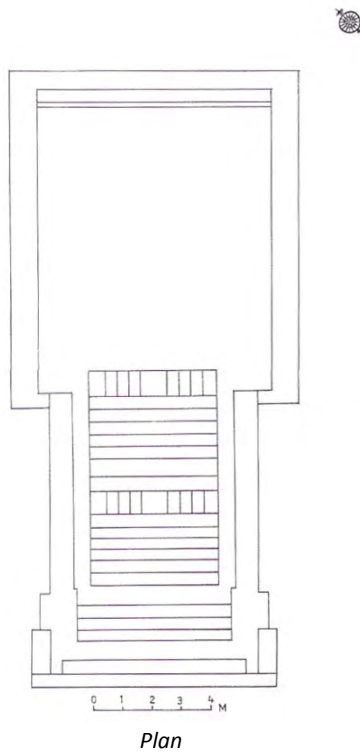
Usage well

● **Architectural form and details**

It is an important step-well, situated a little ahead of Halla Pol and built for the troop of Shahbaz Khan when Akbar set him to Kumbhalgarh to defeat and arrest Rana Pratap. It is rectangular in plan with landing from the east.

● **Construction materials**

Stone, bricks and lime.



Source: Dorje and Dimri, 2008



Badshahi Baori



Badshahi Baori

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

2.120

HABITATION

The habitation in Kumbhalgarh area is rural in nature and present in 3 specific locations.



*Bhil village down in the valley seems to be a historic settlement as Sisodia rulers were well known to patronise Bhils as a community.
Bhilwara Village (D1)*



*The Muslim community at entrance of the fort is a more recent development but has existed for more than fifty years now.
Muslim Community at entrance of the fort (D2)*



*There are 5 rural houses near Golera temples that depend on the nearby fields for their livelihood and existed since a long time.
5 Houses near Golera temples (D3)*

RUINS



A ruined temple near the Neelkantha Mahadev temple consolidated by the Archaeological Survey of India



Remains of a traditional lime mortar grinding set-up: structures like these lie scattered amidst the wild vegetation of the fort and require detailed mapping



A fortification battlement in a ruinous condition- a common feature among the fort walls extending into the forests

2a. Description of Property

KUMBHALGARH

OTHERS

Stables (M1)

- **Period of construction** 15th Century **Patron** Rana Kumbha
- Usage** horse stables



Simple arcaded structure built in Kumbha's time seems to have been renovated in 20th century as lime stucco remains show-built in rubble stone laid in lime mortar

Barracks (M2)

- **Period of construction** 20th Century **Patron** Maharana Fateh Singh
- Usage** Rooms for servants/jail



Barracks in plain stone masonry structure laid in lime mortar with no ornamentation